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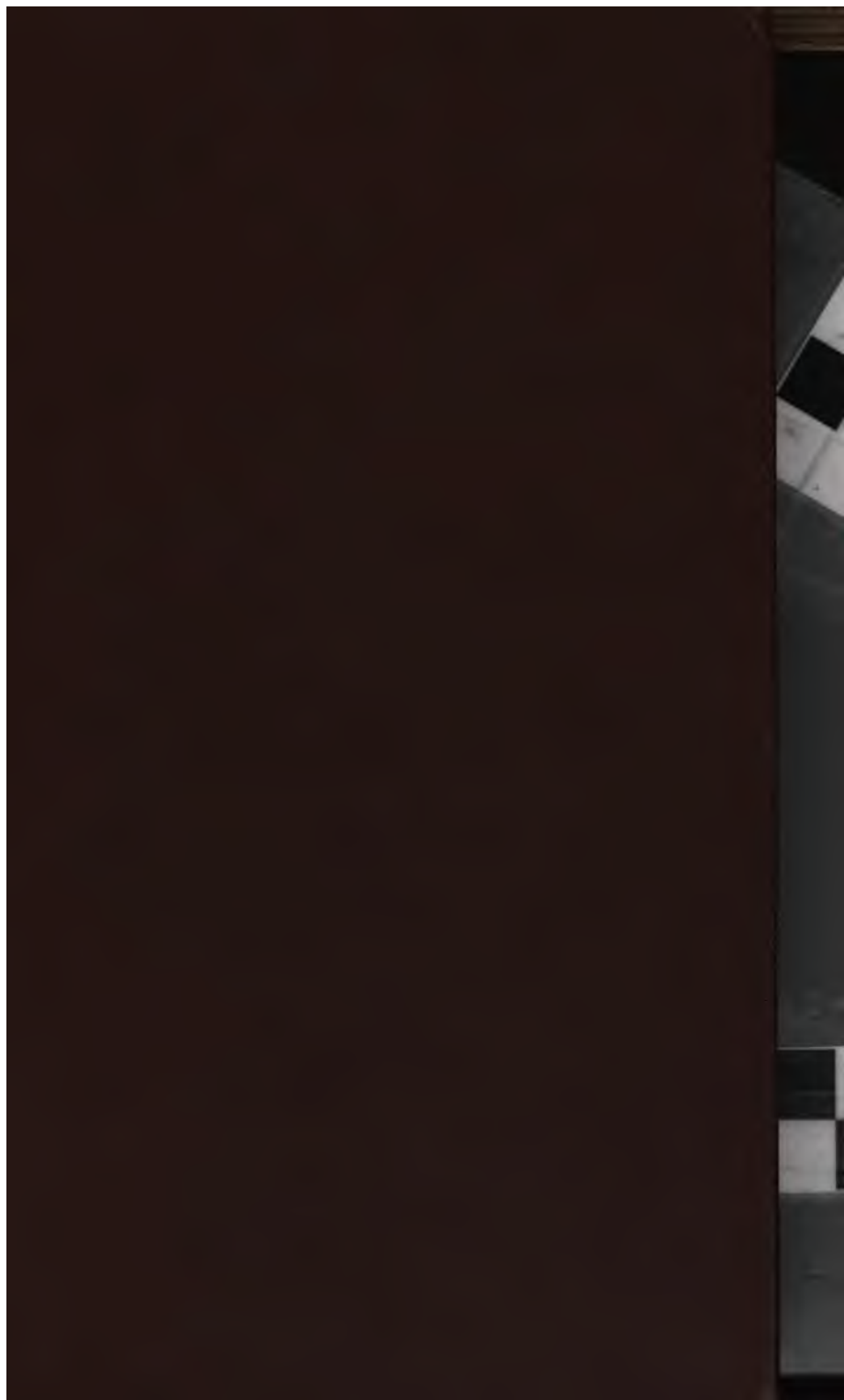
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LEARNED SOCIETIES

AND

PRINTING CLUBS.

LONDON:
SPOTTISWOODE and SHAW,
New-street-Square.

THE
LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
PRINTING CLUBS

OF
The United Kingdom :

BRING
AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORIGIN, HISTORY,
OBJECTS, AND CONSTITUTION :

With full details respecting Membership, Fees, their published Works and
Transactions, Notices of their Periods and Places of Meeting, &c.

AND
A GENERAL INTRODUCTION AND A CLASSIFIED INDEX.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

BY

THE REV. A. HUME, LL.D., F.S.A.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND,
MEMBER OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ETC.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING
ALL THE RECENTLY-ESTABLISHED SOCIETIES AND PRINTING CLUBS,
AND
THEIR PUBLICATIONS TO THE PRESENT TIME,

BY

A. I. EVANS.

LONDON :

G. WILLIS, GREAT PIAZZA, COVENT GARDEN.

MDCCLIII.

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YANSEL, OSOBNATZ

TO

THE MOST HONOURABLE

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON,

President

OF

The Royal Society of London,

THIS VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY ADDRESSED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE references to the LEARNED SOCIETIES are so frequent, in our age, in books newspapers conversations, &c., that every man who claims to be educated is expected to possess some knowledge of the subject. Yet so far as I know, there has never been, hitherto, any means of obtaining that knowledge, except through documents privately printed; for which, even among the learned, not one man in a hundred knows how or where to apply. I have always entertained a partiality for statistical tables and official papers; because, however deficient in attractions they may appear to be, the reader is sure to be recompensed by the greater correctness of the information. The accounts, in the present instance, are all drawn up from official documents; and except in a few instances, each has been submitted to the Secretary or some other prominent officer, either in manuscript, or proof, or both. The corrections in numbers and in the names of officers are brought down to the end of May.

The points on which I have sought to make the information clear, are those on which people are most

likely to inquire; but if any important omission be made, the reader is at least directed how to make further inquiry.

In the Introductory remarks, there are many things that will seem trite to the initiated; let them reflect however, that it was not for their sakes exclusively or mainly, that these pages were written. In these remarks, I have ventured to depart from the dry detail which is unavoidable elsewhere, and to offer some suggestions which seem calculated to promote the general good. I claim for these suggestions only the degree of attention to which their reasonableness entitles them; I have no doubt, however, that they will be received with kindness, even by those of my literary and scientific brethren who are unable to concur with them. No man can be better aware than myself, that this book is in some respects imperfect; I trust however, that it will be regarded by competent judges, as a favourable approximation to a perfect account, to which another edition may approach still more nearly.

The importance of the information relative to the Printing Clubs, will readily plead my excuse for uniting subjects with so little similarity.

In a few instances, letters circulars and advertisements are still unnoticed; but in some of them I have managed to obtain the requisite information through private channels. It is, however, my pleasing duty to record, that in all other cases, every information and assistance was given in the most

prompt and handsome manner, for which I beg that the Secretaries and other Officers will accept my warmest thanks. My acknowledgments are especially due to some gentlemen who interested themselves to obtain for me information respecting other Societies than their own; — the Rev. Dr. Bliss of Oxford, Charles C. Babington, Esq., of Cambridge, Albert Way, Esq., London, W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq., of Edinburgh, and Professor Oldham of Dublin.

A. H.

Collegiate Institution, Liverpool,
21st June, 1847.

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PERPETUAL DIARY;
SHOWING
THE ORDINARY MEETINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES
OF THE
LEARNED SOCIETIES.

JANUARY.

DAYS OF THE MONTH.

1st.	<i>Aelfric Society</i> ,	Subscription due.
„	<i>Cavendish</i>	„ do.
„	<i>Hakluyt</i>	„ do.
„	<i>Irish Archæological</i>	do.
„	<i>Parker</i>	„ do.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY.

First and Second Mondays,	<i>Royal Society of Edinburgh.</i>
Second and Fourth „	<i>Royal Irish Academy, 8.</i>
„ „ „ „	<i>Royal Scottish Society of Arts, 8.</i>
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TUESDAY.

Second Tuesday,	<i>Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.</i>
Second and Fourth Tuesdays,	<i>Med. and Chirurg. Society, 8½.</i>
Third Tuesday,	<i>Horticultural, 2.</i>
„ „	<i>Linnean, 8.</i>
Every „	<i>Royal Physical, Edinb., 8.</i>

WEDNESDAY.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays,	<i>Pharmaceutical.</i>
Alternate „	<i>Geological, 8½.</i>

THURSDAY.

Second and Fourth Thursdays,	<i>Royal Soc. of Literature, 4.</i>
Every Thursday,	<i>Antiquaries, 8.</i>
„ „	(except the first), <i>Royal, 8½.</i>

FRIDAY.

Second Friday,	<i>Astronomical, 8.</i>
Every „	<i>Medical, Edinb., 7.</i>

THURSDAY.

- Second Thursday, *Botanical, Edinb.*, Anniversary.
 Second and Fourth Thursdays, *Roy. Soc. Literature*, 4,
 except in E. week.
 Every Thursday, *Antiquaries*, 8, except E. week.
 " " *Royal*, 8½, except in P. and E. weeks.

FRIDAY.

- Second Friday, *Astronomical*, 8.
 Every " *Medical, Edinb.*, 7.

SATURDAY.

- Second Saturday, *Harveian, Edinb.*, Anniversary.
 Second and Fourth Saturdays, *Royal Botanical*, 3¼.
 Alternate " *Wernerian, Edinburgh*, 2.

APRIL.**DAYS OF THE MONTH.**

- 1st. *Maitland Club*, Subscriptions due.
 23d. (St. George's Day), *Antiquaries*, Anniversary, 8.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.**MONDAY.**

- First and Third Mondays, *Royal, Edinb.*
 Second and Fourth " *Royal Irish Academy*, 8.
 " " " *Roy. Scot. Soc. Arts*, 8.
 Alternate " " *British Architects*, 8, except in
 P. and E. weeks.

TUESDAY.

- First and Third Tuesdays, *Horticultural*, 3.
 " " " *Linnæan*, 8.
 Second and Fourth " *Med. and Chirurg.*, 8¼.
 Every Tuesday, *Civil Engineers*, 8, except in E. week.
 " " *Royal Physical, Edinb.*, 8.

WEDNESDAY.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays, *Pharmaceutical*.
 Alternate " *Geological*, 8½.

THURSDAY.

Second Thursday, *Roy. Soc. Literature*, 4, except in E.
 week.
 Last " " Anniversary, 4,
 except in E. week.
 Every Thursday, *Antiquaries*, 8, except in E. week.
 " " *Royal*, 8½, except in P. and E. weeks.

FRIDAY.

Second Friday, *Astronomical*, 8.
 Every " *Medical, Edinb.*, 7.

SATURDAY.

Second and Fourth Saturdays, *Royal Botanical*, 3½.
 Alternate " *Wernerian, Edinb.*, 2.

MAY.

DAYS OF THE MONTH.

1st. *Camden Society*, Subscription due.
 " *Percy* " do.
 " *Horticultural* " Anniversary, 3.
 24th. *Linnaean* " Anniversary, 8.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY.

First Monday, *British Architects*, Anniversary, 8.
 First and Third Mondays, *Royal, Edinb.*
 Second and Fourth " *Royal Irish Academy*, 8.
 Fourth Monday, *Royal Geographical*, Anniversary, 8½.
 Alternate Mondays, *British Architects*, 8.

TUESDAY.

- First Tuesday, *Horticultural*, 3.
 " " *Linnæan*, 8.
 Second " *Roy. Zoolog, Ireland*, Anniversary, 8.
 Second and Fourth Tuesdays, *Med. and Chirurg.*, 8½.
 Third Tuesday, *Pharmaceutical*, Anniversary.
 Every " *Civil Engineers*, 8, except in Whitsun week.

WEDNESDAY.

- Second and Fourth Wednesdays, *Pharmaceutical*.
 Alternate " *Geological*, 8½.

THURSDAY.

- Second and Fourth Thursdays, *Roy. Soc. Literature*, 4.
 Every Thursday, *Antiquaries*, 8, except in Whitsun week.
 " " *Royal*, 8½, except in Whitsun week and
 on Ascension Day.

FRIDAY.

- First Friday, *Philos. and Literary, Leeds*, Anniversary, 7.
 Second " *Astronomical*, 8.
 Fourth " *Philological*, Anniversary, 8.

SATURDAY.

- Second Saturday, *Royal Asiatic*, Anniversary, 2.
 Second and Fourth Saturdays, *Royal Botanical*, 3¼.

JUNE.

DAYS OF THE MONTH.

17th. *Roxburghe Club*, Dinner.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY.

- First and Third Mondays, *Royal, Edinb.*
 Alternate " *British Architects*, 8.

TUESDAY.

- First Tuesday, *Horticultural*, 2.
 First and Third Tuesdays, *Linnæan*, 8.
 Second and Fourth „ *Med. and Chirurg.*, 8½.
 Every Tuesday, *Civil Engineers*, 8.

WEDNESDAY.

- Alternate Wednesdays, *Geological*, 8½.
 Second and Fourth „ *Pharmaceutical*.

THURSDAY.

- Every Thursday, *Antiquaries*, 8.
 „ „ *Royal*, 8½.
 Second and Fourth Thursdays, *Roy. Soc. Literature*, 4.

FRIDAY.

- Second Friday, *Astronomical*, 8.

SATURDAY.

- Second and Fourth Saturdays, *Royal Botanical*, 3¾.

JULY.**DAYS OF THE WEEK.****TUESDAY.**

- First Tuesday, *Horticultural*, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

- Second and Fourth Wednesdays, *Pharmaceutical*.

SATURDAY.

- Second and Fourth Saturdays, *Royal Botanical*, 3¾.

AUGUST.**DAYS OF THE MONTH.**

- 10th. *Royal Botanical*, Anniversary, 1.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

TUESDAY.

First Tuesday, *Horticultural*, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays, *Pharmaceutical*.

SATURDAY.

Second and Fourth Saturdays, *Royal Botanical*, 3½.

SEPTEMBER.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

TUESDAY.

First Tuesday, *Horticultural*, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays, *Pharmaceuticl*.

SATURDAY.

Second and Fourth Saturdays, *Royal Botanical*, 3½.

OCTOBER.

DAYS OF THE MONTH.

15th. *Wernerian Club*, Subscription due.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY.

Third Monday, *Literary and Philosoph.*, *Liverpool*, Anniversary, 7.

TUESDAY.

Third Tuesday, *Civil Engineers, Ireland*, Anniversary, 8.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday nearest full moon, *Berwickshire Nat. Club*, Anniversary.

SATURDAY.

Second and Fourth Saturdays, *Royal Botanical*, 3½.

NOVEMBER.

DAYS OF THE MONTH.

- 6th. *Cambridge Philosophical Society*, Anniversary, 7.
 29th. *Botanical*, Anniversary, 8.
 30th. (St. Andrew's Day), *Antiquaries, Scotland*, Anniversary, 3.
 30th. *Royal*, Election of Officers and Council, 8½.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY.

- First Monday, *British Architects*, 8.
 " " *Dublin University Philosophical*, Anniversary, 8.
 First and Third Mondays, *Royal, Edinb.*
 Second Monday, *Royal Irish Academy*, 8.
 " " *Roy. Scot. Soc. Arts*, Anniversary, 8.
 Fourth " " " 8.
 " " *Royal, Edinb.*, Anniversary.
 Alternate Mondays, *British Architects*, 8.

TUESDAY.

- First Tuesday, *Horticultural*, 2.
 First and Third Tuesdays, *Linnæan*, 8.
 Second and Fourth " *Med. and Chirurg.*, 8½.
 Every Tuesday, *Royal Physical, Edinb.*, 8.

WEDNESDAY.

- Second and Fourth Wednesdays, *Pharmaceutical*.
 Alternate " *Geological*, 8½.

THURSDAY.

- Second and Fourth Thursdays, *Royal Soc. Literature*, 3.
 Third and following " *Royal*, 8½, except week of Anniversary.
 Every Thursday, *Antiquaries*, 8.

FRIDAY.

- First Friday, *Medical, Edinb.*, Anniversary, 7.
 " " *Nat. Hist., Dublin*, Anniversary, 8.
 Second " *Astronomical*, 8.
 Every " *Medical, Edinb.*, 7.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

TO THE

LEARNED SOCIETIES

AND PRINTING CLUBS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
5720 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL: 773-936-3700

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

THE associations that are known by the name of "Learned Societies," in this, and in other countries of the world, consist of intellectual men, voluntarily united, for the purpose of promoting knowledge generally, or some particular branch of it. It is assumed in all of them, except the very humblest, that the members are already learned either in a greater or less degree; and one object of their union is to enable themselves to keep pace with the literary and scientific progress of their own times. In the case of the most important societies, the members are the most distinguished men of the age in their various departments; and the apparently selfish object of simply *acquiring* information is lost in the more useful one of *communicating* it, in making discoveries, deducing general laws from numerous facts, correcting false theories, and rendering knowledge accessible and pleasing.

1. Learned Societies, what they are.

In the character of the objects pursued — and in like manner, in the character of the members associated — there is a marked distinction. In some cases, the societies assume

2. Different kinds.

an exclusive or professional character; in others, they are partially so; and in others, still, they are not at all so. Thus, the medical societies, and those for architects and engineers, are quite of a professional kind, though of great importance to society in general; and, although other persons are in certain cases admissible, the working of each society must naturally fall upon those who are specially qualified. The Geological Society, again, though valuable to all for its general results, is most useful to the practical miner; the Society of Arts is useful, individually, to a large number of people in active business; the Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture consists mainly of the clergy; and the Astronomical Society, the Horticultural, &c., are evidently of greatest moment, in the first instance, to particular classes of persons. On the other hand, the Royal Society, and all of those for the promotion of general literature, philosophy, and natural history, are established upon the most comprehensive plan; and accordingly they embrace men of all varieties of opinion upon other subjects, and of almost every occupation.

3. Profes-
sional socie-
ties useful.

It must not be supposed that a society is less entitled to the designation "learned," because the researches of its members are occasionally or permanently connected with professional or semi-professional subjects. On the contrary; that is the very circumstance which often enables

it to benefit true learning most decidedly. The energies of its members are not expended in generalities, still too abstruse for a few; nor are its transactions filled with matter, some of which the initiated regard as puerility. When an association consists of men who are all conversant with a certain subject, there is a concentration of ideas on a high class of topics; the persons who are best qualified to turn knowledge to a useful account are those in whose hands it is placed; and the ideas which become current with the sanction of the best authorities, are useful by their truth, to thousands, who care nothing for the manner in which they were elicited. In these circumstances, it is somewhat difficult to say what societies are strictly professional and what are not; in the same way that the term "Learned Societies" is itself somewhat indefinite. In general, however, these forms of expression are sufficiently well understood in society, without the formality of definition.

The Learned Societies are otherwise divided into *incorporated* and *unincorporated*. In the latter case, there is not necessarily any element of permanence about them: their constitution may be changed at any time by the concurrence of a due majority of the members; their objects, rules, and machinery may become totally altered in the same way; or they may silently cease

4. Incorporation, its nature.

to act, or become formally dissolved. But a society that is "incorporated by Royal Charter" is an official body publicly and legally recognised; it has perpetual succession and a common seal; and the statutes or bye laws, which are framed for the ordinary guidance of the members, must be in perfect accordance with the stipulations or principles of the charter. Societies of this kind naturally take precedence of all others; and where several are in other respects, (or are assumed to be) of equal importance, priority of incorporation is a reasonable ground of distinction. In like manner, the ordinary societies are arranged according to the dates of their "foundation," "establishment," or "institution;" but a difference requires to be made between such as are connected with the metropolis of a country, and are therefore *national*, and such as are centralised in some great town, and are *provincial* only. The "British Association for the Advancement of Science" occupies a position somewhat anomalous, for it is national in its objects, comprehensiveness, and utility, but provincial in the locality of its operations. It matters little, however, where such a society is placed in the arrangement adopted here, as no one who is acquainted with the true character and proceedings of the Association can question its great value and respectability.

5. It is comparatively rare.

In the rules of the British Association, the

most important learned societies of the country are designated under the title of "Chartered Societies publishing Transactions;" and it must be evident that these form but a small portion of the whole, as in the majority of cases a charter is never thought of, and in others, the members are deterred by expense, or by practical difficulties of a different kind. In London there are probably not more than ten or twelve societies answering to the two conditions; in Scotland scarcely half that number, and in Ireland only one. The only society of the kind in the provinces is the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

It is interesting to compare the dates of foundation with those of incorporation, and thus to see how long each society acted in its voluntary form, before it was thought worthy of being placed upon a more permanent basis. The Royal Society was incorporated at so early a period of its history that the two dates are usually confounded; and the Royal Irish Academy was actually incorporated at the period of its establishment. The Royal Society of Literature, and a few others of modern origin, received their charters almost at the commencement; while, on the contrary, the Geological Society was without it for seventeen years, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh for nearly half a century.

6. Founda-
tion different
from incor-
poration.

7. Change of name, when allowable.

The official names of the incorporated societies are unchangeable, being always coincident with those by which they are called in their respective charters; while those of other societies have no permanence beyond the wish of the members. Even in the latter, however, there is often a loose designation adopted for the sake of brevity; while the more formal one is that which is found in the Laws of the society. When it is thought desirable to change the name of any society to a more appropriate one, the period of incorporation is the most fitting opportunity for it; and several, we find, have taken advantage of that occasion to do so. Thus, in 1783, the "Philosophical Society of Edinburgh" became the "ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH;" in 1831, the "Astronomical Society of London" became the "ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY;" and, in 1832, the "Cambridge University Philosophical Society" became permanently the CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY."

8. Abbreviations, their nature.

The permanence and authority which are attached to the names, belong also to their abbreviations; and hence we have some guide to the right and wrong of certain small matters, on which almost every one pretends to be a judge. It must be evident, that the initial letters which indicate the official name in the simplest and plainest way, are the correct ones,

and that all others are more or less incorrect. Thus, "F. R. S." is the formula in universal use, to denote a Fellow of the Royal Society; "F. R. S. E." denotes, in like manner, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and "M. R. I. A." a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. Now it is quite true that "Member" is a term so general as to represent any individual, male or female, connected with any society, "learned" or unlearned, incorporated or unincorporated; and yet "M. R. S." would be an incorrect designation of a Fellow of the Royal Society. It would be so, because the other formula is the current one, and also, because in the charter of the Royal Society, its members are officially designated "Fellows." In the Royal Irish Academy, and the Royal Society of Literature this is not the case, and of course it is not the case either, in the societies which are not incorporated. The members of all learned societies are understood to be gentlemen and scholars; they should, therefore, avoid the capricious and erroneous use of their respective symbols, otherwise those symbols will cease to represent distinct ideas, and will thus be brought into undeserved contempt. One is occasionally surprised by an array of letters quite at variance with the nomenclature of the learned, and which sets all explanation at defiance.

9. Mistaken
use of them.

For the sake of ordinary readers, it may be thought allowable to notice, in passing, some of the most common errors; and the remarks will perhaps also tend to promote the desired uniformity. The formula "F. R. A. S." is occasionally used to denote a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, as well as a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, though it belongs in strictness to the latter only. Each member of the Asiatic Society (which is not chartered) is "M. R. A. S.," and therefore the alteration to "F. R. Ast. S." is unnecessary, even if allowable. The Fellows of the "SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES" sign indiscriminately, "F. S. A." and "F. A. S.;" but the latter is incorrect or less correct. One of the two forms is sometimes thought to indicate the Members of the Society of Arts; but this society is not chartered, nor do its members use any such letters. Some, too, without authority, prefix "Royal" to the title of the "Society of Antiquaries," and thus its Fellows are not distinguishable from those of the Astronomical and Asiatic Societies. The Associates of the Royal Society of Literature are occasionally mistaken, from their designation, ("F. R. S. L.") for Fellows of the Royal Society; and a member of the Chemical Society has been supposed to belong to the Medical and Chirurgical Society. A Fellow of the Geological Society is correctly known

by "F. G. S.," and a member of the Royal Geographical Society by "M. R. G. S.;" but the latter occasionally creates confusion, by writing "F. R. G. S.;" and some one, trying to avoid the ambiguity, which should never have been caused, writes "F. R. Geogr. S." The correct and established forms bear to the incorrect ones nearly the same relation that legal evidence does to conversational statements; the one is like an armorial bearing sanctioned by the Heralds' College, the other is an "assumptive" shield.

Almost all the societies in England were established before the corresponding ones in Scotland and Ireland; and hence we find that the designation denoting locality is invariably, or almost invariably, appended to the latter. Thus we speak of the Geological Society of Edinburgh or Dublin, and use the proper abbreviation for the expression; but no one, even in Ireland or Scotland would currently use the letters "F. G. S. L." We find, however, that the "MEDICAL SOCIETY" was instituted at Edinburgh in 1734, and that a similar one, called the "MEDICAL SOCIETY of London," was instituted in 1773. In the same way the "BOTANICAL SOCIETY" [of Edinburgh] was instituted in March, 1836; and another, that was instituted in November of the same year, is called the "BOTANICAL SOCIETY

10. Varieties
in designa-
tion.

of London." The former claimed, and uses on behalf of all its members, the unappropriated term "Fellow" ("F. B. S. E."); the other uses the term "Member" ("M. B. S.").

II. USES.

11. Intellectual society.

Independent of the general effect which all these societies produce upon the public, they are of great importance to their own members. There is, in the first instance, the companionship with men of similar tastes and habits, and perhaps of the same general pursuits; with many who regard as important, the facts and authorities in literature and science which we have ourselves been accustomed to value, and who, perhaps, have satisfied their thirst for knowledge at the same fountain, and at the very same time with ourselves. The meeting of several of these at stated intervals, on the common ground of friendship as well as of literary or scientific inquiry, is a gratification which is justly prized by the members; and many testify that they are improved not less by the casual remarks of the more eminent, than by the more formal communications provided by the Society. Even when the man of exalted intellect unbends from his habitual pursuits, he affords unconsciously an illustration of

the fact, that the slightest bubbling from such a "sunny fountain" may carry down gold with its sand.

In societies of several years' standing, there are usually certain conveniences for inquiry, not otherwise or elsewhere procurable. Thus, one of the first objects in the smallest provincial town where such a society can be organised, is to procure a Museum; and, when once a beginning is made, the liberality of individuals aids or surpasses the more direct efforts. Thus the teaching that would be abstract is happily illustrated; remarks respecting the various kingdoms of nature are made plain and comprehensible by the actual specimens; and, independent of the mere amount of knowledge imparted, the inquirer is prepared to give to the teachings of science, in future, a favourable hearing. In the larger societies there are often valuable collections of Philosophical Apparatus for illustrating known principles or searching for unknown; and the difficulties which would have been insuperable to individuals, vanish before their legitimate combination. There are also valuable Libraries connected with most of the societies, many of the books being of such a kind that they are not now in the market, or never were generally read. Some are valuable simply for their rarity, others for their age; many for their contents, their illus-

12. Libraries,
apparatus, &c.

trations, &c. The members, therefore, are placed in the way of attaining a familiarity with the subjects embraced by their particular society; but it is not to be expected that they will be equally zealous in using these advantages. They have generally the means, too, of informing themselves on kindred subjects of inquiry, for the laudable custom prevails of interchanging Transactions; so that each society becomes possessed of the publications of its various contemporaries, for a like number of copies of its own.

13. Uses to country members.

From these advantages, which are of a central kind, the country members, or those who are non-resident, are cut off. They can neither hear the papers, nor join in the conversation at the re-unions, nor use the apparatus, nor consult the authorities in the library. There are advantages which they possess notwithstanding; and, perhaps, their relish for these enjoyments is increased when an opportunity does present itself. Coming at intervals from the monotony of a secluded parish, or from the turmoil and selfishness of a country town, the non-resident member breathes a new atmosphere; his ideas flow again in a channel that is almost choked up; a former state of existence is renewed; and his impressions, if more rare, are at the same time more vivid and pleasurable than those of his fellows, to whom the oppor-

tunities are ever open. He has, besides, the consciousness of being a Member, which is to a certain extent a recommendation; for his claims to the honour were duly stated, they were duly investigated by men competent to judge, and he was duly elected. The members of Learned Societies are, perhaps, too much in the habit of undervaluing the standing acquired in this way, just as many without the pale, especially non-graduates, are in the habit of overvaluing it: but whether the public stare at the distinctions or sneer at them, as their ignorance or their prejudice preponderates, the man of information and sound judgment will estimate them at their real worth.

In one respect, the non-resident member is equal with him who is resident, as they receive the same publications from the society. The most important papers are always printed, either entire or in abstract, and the members have all equally the privilege of reading leisurely, and in detail, what perhaps did not receive justice when presented in open meeting. These publications, when preserved from year to year, show that the progress of knowledge, though often slow, is steady; and they enable us at any time to revert to former scenes and former inquiries; which are interesting, independent of their value, from the fact that we took part in them at the time. The successive volumes,

14. Publications, their character.

then, record the progress of the society's mind, so to speak, from year to year, and from age to age. And just as a single thread may sometimes be traced in the length and volutions of a strong band, so the progress of an individual mind may sometimes be read in these Transactions; from the time when suggestions were made by the youth, in fear and trembling, to the period when he read a new law from the book of Nature, and with a humility that graced even his distinction, scattered instruction in every accent of his lips.

III. HISTORY.

15. The
Royal So-
ciety.

The history of Learned Societies in this country does not extend farther back than the middle of the seventeenth century; for, though private associations did exist at an earlier period, for purposes somewhat similar, it was only then that they assumed any thing like their present form. From the period of the Restoration to the reign of Queen Anne, the Royal Society stood alone; and a melancholy picture its early transactions present to us of the state of science at the time. To quote a few of the questions propounded, and recorded with much gravity and commendation by Sprat, in his History of the Society, would only provoke ridicule in

these times; a feeling that we must admit to be unjust, while we know it to be irresistible. The true shape of the earth had been inferred, but it had not been thoroughly demonstrated; the Copernican system had been but recently acknowledged; many seas had not yet been sailed over, and the wonders of Columbus, Drake, and Magellan had prepared men's minds for extensive credulity; the composition of bodies was but little understood; and information on scientific subjects, whether by books or otherwise, was not so readily transmitted as it is now. We might as well, therefore, attempt to estimate the acquirements of Archimedes or Hiero by the contents of a modern encyclopædia, as to judge of scientific men of two centuries ago, by the standard which is applicable to ourselves.

In 1707 the Society of Antiquaries assumed its present form; in 1734 the Medical Society of Edinburgh was founded, and in 1739 the framework of the Royal Society of that city. In 1752 the Harveian Society was instituted in Edinburgh, and in the following year the Society of Arts in London; in 1771 the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, and in 1773 the Medical Society of London, on the model of that previously founded in Edinburgh. About the same period, the Juridical Society was instituted in the northern metropolis; and in

16. Others to the beginning of this century.

1780 the antiquaries of North Britain imitated those of London in founding a society for similar objects. In 1781 the first provincial society was established at Manchester; and in 1784 the first provincial society in Scotland was instituted at Perth. In 1786 the Royal Irish Academy was incorporated, for promoting inquiry on literary, scientific, and antiquarian subjects at Dublin; and in 1788 the Linnæan was founded at London. Of those which remain, these were all that were known at the beginning of the present century; but there may have been others, which either dissolved into their original elements, or which became merged into similar societies; either of which grounds is a sufficient reason for their omission in this sketch.

17. Numerous
at present,
why.

On looking at a list of the societies, one is surprised to see how many of them have originated since the termination of the last war; only two having sprung up in London between the beginning of the century and the battle of Waterloo, and not one in either Edinburgh or Dublin! The human mind, like the body, has a certain amount of energy that must be expended; and we are not to suppose that we have increased the capabilities of our species, when we have only turned them into a different channel. In 1831, when Mr. Phillips was issuing circulars previous to the first meet-

ing of the British Association, he addressed thirty-nine societies; but several of them were of no great importance, and so many as nine were in Yorkshire. Since that time, *more than twenty* new societies have been called into existence in London alone, and a still greater number in the other parts of the United Kingdom! It is not easy to say how many there are in all, for as this is the first attempt to produce them in regular order it is no doubt in some respects deficient. There may be societies well deserving of a prominent record, whose conductors, either from accident or negligence, have not responded to the invitation of correspondence; and, on the other hand, there may be some here, which, from their small connexion with learning, and from not publishing transactions, would be excluded on a strict revision.

The nature of these societies is very varied, according to the objects to which they are intended to be subservient. Thus, in the chartered societies, where membership is more a mark of respectability, the fees are large; in the new societies, the advantages must, if possible, more than counterbalance the expense. In the Geological, the Archæological, &c., whose success depends in a great degree upon numerous observations in a variety of places, it is desirable to have a large number of mem-

18. Peculiar features.

bers ; in Natural History societies, or in the Microscopic society, where each one is perhaps anxious to apply his eye to a minute object, a large number of members produces funds, but is in other respects inconvenient. In those which are expected to affect the public directly, as the Society of Arts, the Botanical and the Horticultural Societies, there are public exhibitions and the awarding of prizes ; in the Royal Astronomical Society, and others like it, though honorary rewards are occasionally distributed, there are no exhibitions. The British Association is itinerating, and at every halting place it kindles the torch of science afresh ; the Archæological Societies are also itinerating, and without administering a direct rebuke, they awaken a respect for hoar antiquity, preserving as much as possible of the valued parts from the qualified barbarism of our times. Thus each in its own way, contributes to the general improvement ; and the peculiarities of each are, in general, points worthy of approval.

19. Estimate
of members.

One fact respecting them all is very remarkable, and that is the number of individuals who take an interest, more or less active, in the progress of literature and science. It will scarcely be credited by those who are not in some degree familiar with the subject, that the ordinary members of the various learned societies in the United Kingdom are considerably more than

twenty thousand; and deducting one fourth, —a very large proportion,—for persons who are connected with two or more such societies, we have still more than fifteen thousand individuals! Let it be observed, that these are not to be reckoned like the members of the army or the navy: they are the choice spirits of the age, the intellectual men in their various localities, the ablest in their respective departments. It is a pity, that with the power which unity would impart, there is not more of a common principle of action among them; a feeling of brotherhood, and a common purpose to accomplish things at once great and good.

IV. MODE OF BECOMING A MEMBER.

We shall now suppose that a gentleman is ^{20.} anxious to become a member of some society; the manner in which he does so is nearly the following, of course with slight difference in the various steps, according to the laws of the particular society.

Having obtained a list of the society, either by writing to the secretary, or through some one who is a member of it, he finds in it the names of several of his friends. He then ascertains either from the laws of the society, —
^{21. Certificate.}
 procured in a similar way,—or conversationally,

how many names it will be necessary to have signed to his certificate; and the certificate is drawn up in due form. This is sometimes a mere general statement, that the undersigned believe him to be a fit and proper person to be a Fellow or Member; but in other cases, as in the certificate for the Royal Society, there are blanks in the form to show what the candidate has invented, what he has discovered, of what books he is the author, &c. The following is the form in use in the Royal Institute of British Architects:—

Form of certificates.

“ A. B. of _____, [*stating the candidate’s name in full, his college degree, the societies with which he is connected, and his address,*] having read the charter and bye laws of the Institute of British Architects of London, and being willing to conform thereto, is desirous of being admitted a _____ [*mentioning the class of members with which he wishes to become connected*]. We, the undersigned, do, from our personal knowledge of him, propose and recommend him to the council for ballot.

“ Witness our hands this _____ day
“ of _____ .

“ _____ *Signature of candidate.*”

“ _____ }
“ _____ } *Fellows.*”
“ _____ }

In some instances, the laws relating to payments, admission, and residence (or non-residence), are printed on the back of the certificate, so that no one can be unacquainted with his duty in these respects. In other cases, it is a standing law that the Fellow who proposes a candidate must inform him of these matters; for it has occasionally happened in more than one of the societies, that gentlemen who were elected in ignorance of these regulations have afterwards declined to become members.

The certificate having been forwarded to the secretary, it is publicly read at some ordinary meeting of the society, and is then posted in a conspicuous part of the room for a period which rarely exceeds a month. In the societies which do not possess apartments for the resort of the members, such as a library, museum, &c., it is more usual simply to print the names of candidates in the circulars calling meetings; on one, two, or three occasions, as the rules of the society may require, and with or without the names of those who recommend them.

22. Interval for inquiry.

At the appointed time, the candidate is balloted for at an ordinary meeting; and if he has a sufficient majority in his favour, as required by the laws, (generally two thirds, three fourths, or four fifths,) he is declared duly elected. In some societies, where social qualifications are as important as intellectual ones, a single dis-

23. Election.

sentient vote excludes the candidate ; in others, where a large accession of members is desirable, the election is secured by a simple majority. There is rarely any opposition offered to a candidate who is brought forward by members of standing and respectability ; but it sometimes happens, that a society is considered to be as large as is desirable, and then there may be individual members who will oppose every candidate, on principle. This is said to have been the case in the Royal Society for several years past ; and hence the number of negative votes at any one's election, was regarded in part at least, as an index of the number of those members who were present.

24. Intimation of election.

It is next the duty of the secretary to intimate to the late candidate, in due form, the fact of his election, and the further steps which it is necessary for him to take. The following is the form in the Society of Antiquaries : —

Form of intimation.

“ SIR,
 “ As secretary of the Society of Antiquaries,
 “ I have the honour to inform you that
 “ on Thursday evening last, at the meet-
 “ ing of the Society, at Somerset Place,
 “ you were duly elected a Fellow of that
 “ learned body. I take, sir, the first op-
 “ portunity of congratulating you, in their
 “ name, upon the occasion ; and at the

“ same time must beg leave to acquaint
 “ you, that, by our Statutes, we must re-
 “ quest you to be present at some one
 “ Meeting of the Society (not exceeding
 “ the *fourth* after your Election) in order
 “ to be admitted in due form.

“ I am, sir, with much respect,
 “ Your most obedient humble servant,”

“ Somerset Place.”

(A postscript states the fees which should be paid, and the time and manner of paying them.)

In the majority of societies, the ceremony of admitting a new member publicly is not in use, it being considered sufficient that he pays the fees and signs the laws. In some, it is nominally made imperative, but practically dispensed with; in one, the names of Fellows not admitted are printed in italics; and in the Royal Society, and perhaps about two others, the ceremony is indispensable, as without it the election is void. The fees having been duly paid by the new member, and the laws having been signed in presence of the Society, he is introduced to the President for the evening, generally by one of the gentlemen who signed his certificate. The President, taking him by the hand, then pronounces the following words, or others similar: —

25. Admis-
sion.

Form of
admission.

“ I do, by the authority, and in the name, of
“ the Royal Society of London, for im-
“ proving natural knowledge, admit you a
“ Fellow thereof.”

After this ceremony, the new member is legally on the same footing as the others; he takes his seat among them, receives the circulars and publications, attends the meetings, is eligible to the various offices, records his vote, recommends new members, and his name is announced in the list of the society, not in the order of his election, but in the order of the alphabet. The list of the Society of Antiquaries enables us to ascertain the proportions of fellows not admitted. In 1844, there were 568, of whom 54, or fewer than one-tenth, had not been admitted.

26. Other
forms.

The various parts of this general outline are variously filled up in the different societies; and some dispense with the official formulas, as well as with the ceremonies to which they more immediately belong. The following documents, *mutatis mutandis*, are applicable to almost any society:—

Form to be
signed.

1. “ I, the undersigned, being elected a
“ Fellow of the Royal Astronomical So-
“ ciety, do hereby promise that I will be
“ governed by the charter and bye-laws
“ of the said society, as they are now

“formed, or as they may be hereafter
 “altered, amended, or enlarged; and that
 “I will advance the objects of the said
 “Society as far as shall be in my power:
 “provided, however, that whenever I
 “shall signify in writing to the Society,
 “that I am desirous of withdrawing my
 “name therefrom, I shall (after the pay-
 “ment of any annual contribution which
 “may be due by me at that period, and
 “after giving up any books, instruments,
 “or other property belonging to the So-
 “ciety, in my possession, or intrusted to
 “me) be free from this obligation.
 “Witness my hand, this day of ,
 “18 .”

2. “I do, by the authority and in the name Form of
expulsion.
 “of the Royal Society of London, for
 “improving natural knowledge, declare
 “A. B. to be now ejected, and no longer
 “a Fellow thereof.”

The payments to be made vary according to 27. Pay-
ments.
 the peculiar circumstances of the societies, but
 the general plan is the same. In all, except a
 very few, there is a certain fixed sum paid on
 Admission; and this varies in the societies of
 London from one guinea to ten pounds. In
 addition to this, there is an annual subscription,
 varying in the same societies, from one guinea

to four guineas: and continuing as long as the member is connected with each society. A single sum, however, is often paid as an equivalent for the annual subscription: this is called "composition," "fee for life-membership," &c., and is, in general, ten times as great as the annual payment. In some societies, where, probably, present payments are much more important than contingent ones, the Composition (estimated at the rate of ten years' purchase, as above) includes the whole or part of the Admission fee; and in particular cases, — *e. g.* members of the Royal Irish Academy, not resident in Ireland, — the admission fee is not charged to compounding members. This is evidently an inducement to composition, in cases where the society has less hold than usual on the members, or where there might be trouble more or less in collecting the subscriptions. A contrary policy, and one of a very questionable kind, is pursued by the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Every fellow out of Scotland *must* compound for his annual payments; and, moreover, he must do so at the rate of *fifteen* years' purchase. The Royal Society of London also requires the Composition to be at the rate of *fifteen* years' purchase; but it is neither more nor less expensive for English residents than for others, nor is it in any case imperative.

28. Payments large in England.

Persons not resident in England are often

surprised to find that the payments required from those who are the special promoters of science, are so large. In other places they would operate, as they do in numerous cases even here, as a positive prohibition: for it is unquestionable that many men, who would be of the greatest importance to the various societies of the country, are unable to pay the tax in money which is required, in addition to that of time and talent, even though it would place them within the range of certain advantages, and give them a certain amount of standing. Thus, a newly-elected Fellow of the Royal Society pays £10 on Admission, and if he compound for his annual subscriptions, — which is considered the more respectable plan, — he must pay £60 more. There may or may not be a special journey from the country, on the day of admission, and thus he is charged in all from £70 to £80. In the Society of Antiquaries the rate of purchase is for the usual period of ten years, so that it amounts in all to £50 8s. In some instances the fees are raised; as when the supply of members promises to exceed the demand, or when the income of the society does not meet the current expenditure. When they are raised for the former reason, it is only for members elected after that date; and when for the latter, to all. In other instances, they are lowered; as when the basis of the society is

too narrow, or when the advantages afforded are not an equivalent for the sum paid. In one instance, it is formally announced in the documents, that the payments are recoverable by legal action; and in another, there is no provision made for withdrawing from the society, while the members who do not compound are expected to sign a bond for the regular payment of their fees.

29. So great
Expense not
necessary.

If we were to judge of the societies in Ireland and Scotland by the amount of their fees, and to compare them with those which are about equally expensive in England, we should form a very erroneous idea indeed of their importance and usefulness. In England, affairs are managed on a much more expensive scale; and where there is in general a supply of well qualified men, in the superior ranks of life, there is no pressing necessity for a change of system. In the other two countries, however, the expenditure is always kept low, without directly interfering with the usefulness of the society. Such a thing is scarcely known, for example, in either Edinburgh or Dublin, as a society being obliged to provide separate accommodation for itself: they are not very numerous in all, and there is generally public spirit enough to afford with readiness places for meeting and rooms for collections. Again, there is more voluntary labour than any society

can command in London; every one does what he can, and a staff of stipendiaries is avoided when possible. Add to these considerations, that printing, and indeed labour of all kinds, is cheaper than in England, and perhaps less frequently required; and we shall see that it is possible for an extremely useful society to require but moderate payments from its members. The same remarks apply in a great measure to our provincial societies in England; and the circumstances are well worthy of the attention of all who are interested in such societies.

V. TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

The established mode of transacting the business of any of the societies, has little or nothing about it that is peculiar: it may not be out of place, however, to give a simple statement of it, for the benefit of those who are not familiar with such matters.

The period of the year during which almost all the societies hold their meetings coincides in a great degree with the parliamentary session; or extends over the winter and spring months. Very few of the societies meet before November, and their sessions terminate from about the middle of April to the end of June. In some societies, the meetings are held during

31. Time of Meetings.

every month of the year, but in these cases there are generally natural objects which require to be considered, such as plants or flowers. The degree of frequency depends in a great degree upon the amount of literary and scientific business, some societies meeting only once a month, others once a fortnight, and others still, weekly. There are generally a good many omissions, however, from the occurrence of festivals and other causes, so that there are rarely more than twenty-six meetings in the course of the year, in any society. The hour varies from three o'clock p.m. to half-past eight; and in general is fixed at seven or eight. Some have particular hours for concluding; but in general that is determined within reasonable limits, by the extent of the business.

32. Private and Public Business.

The business of an ordinary meeting is of two kinds, private and public; the former being such as is interesting to members only, as the determining of motions, proposing or electing new members, &c. The public business consists of literary and scientific intelligence, the exhibition of specimens, the reading of papers, &c.; and to this strangers are admitted on the written recommendation of a member, by his personal introduction, by the direction of the President, or the permission of the society.

33. Classes of members.

The constitution and government are of the same general kind, but not quite uniform in

the various societies. These consist usually of ordinary, and honorary or corresponding, members; but in some societies a more minute subdivision is adopted, and we find both honorary and corresponding members, with perhaps foreigners, associates, &c. Such an arrangement is not only allowable, but absolutely necessary in some of the Professional Societies, where a member may be at first little else than an auditor, but rises by time and merit, through various stages, to the highest. In such a case, the gradations are not the result of unreasoning caprice, but are analogous to the degrees in a University. It is upon the ordinary members, however, that the working of the society falls; and by them also it is mainly sustained in the matter of finance.

The general regulation of the affairs is entrusted to a committee called a Council, chosen annually, and varying in number from about six to twenty. It includes the officers, — the President, Vice-presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, — each of whose powers and duties are fixed by the laws of the particular society. It is usual for a portion of the Council to retire at the end of the year, and to be held (by the laws), or to hold themselves, ineligible for a similar period. The representation of the society, and its working, are thus extended over a larger number of the members; and the

34. The Council.

obvious abuses are avoided, that might arise from the practical permanence of one set of men in office. In almost every instance the new members of Council are elected by the retiring Council, and recommended to the society; and in some societies no man retires of necessity, but the Council select in like manner those who are to be replaced by new men. Their recommendation to the society is practically an appointment; for, as the balloting list is printed with room for alterations, a large number of members would require to coincide in erasing some particular name, and in substituting the same one for it, to produce any effect upon it.

35. Commit-
tees.

In addition to the Council, there are in some societies Scientific Committees, or Committees for conducting distinct portions of the business, on the principle of "division of labour." In the Royal Irish Academy, these Committees consist exclusively of members of Council; in the Royal Society and Society of Arts, they are members of Council with ordinary members associated; and in the British Association a modification of the latter plan is followed. From such Committees the members of Council are chosen, in part at least, in the Society of Arts; and it is clear, that those who act for one or two sessions in this way, undergo an excellent preparation either for ordinary Councillors, or for officers.

In some societies a plan is followed, which is a partial imitation of the modern itinerating practice. During the spring months, a day is selected in a period of favourable weather, for visiting some place within an attainable distance of the society's centre; and a party of the members, of an agreeable size, go together to spend the day. Their researches may be in botany, zoology, geology, topography, antiquity, or any similar subject; or they may have representatives of several subjects present, whose united contributions will serve to entertain the society at large on some evening before the close of the session. Such excursions are usually most agreeable; and, not unfrequently, they serve for the subsequent illustration of the district, if the members should think of collecting a volume descriptive of its most prominent characteristics. Local societies may thus unite their own gratification with great usefulness; and may afford data from which inquirers of a more general nature may reach important conclusions. Such a volume was published by the Natural History Society of Liverpool, in 1838, illustrative of the Botanical Characteristics of part of Lancashire and Cheshire*; by the Literary and Philoso-

36. Periodical Excursions.

* Hall's Flora of Liverpool, 12mo. 1838. Whittaker and Co., London.

phical Society of Cheltenham in 1845, respecting the Geology of that neighbourhood* : and by the Cuvierian Society of Cork in 1845, on the Fauna and Flora of the County. † In one society, the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, all the meetings are of this kind ; and it is certainly an interesting variety in our ideas of border life, to contemplate Scot and Southron summoned to the field as of yore, and roving with as free a foot and as determined a purpose, to make *raids* upon the storehouse of Nature, that they may increase the treasures of Science.

37. Varieties
in the Publi-
cation.

The Publications of societies differ in their nature and character, according to circumstances. In the smallest and most unpretending, there is no publication ; but many provincial societies issue a tract annually in the form of a report. This gives an account of the business of the previous session, and sometimes records only the titles of papers read ; occasionally also the rules, the list of members, or the annual address, is appended to it. Another form is that in which the proceedings of the whole year are given in an 8vo. pamphlet about the size of a monthly magazine, specifying every item of business as it occurred, and giving abstracts of papers more or less copious,

* Murchison's Outline, 2d edit. Murray, London.

† 8vo. Van Voorst, London.

or occasionally an entire paper. In some societies these are sent forth by post, in sheets or half sheets, as they are produced, and are paged continuously; so that, with the addition of a title-page, index, &c. they may form a volume in two or three sessions. In almost all of the large societies, however, there is a marked distinction between these 8vo. sheets of PROCEEDINGS, and the more formal TRANSACTIONS; the former of which, like many of the varieties noticed, and said to be "published," are really not procurable by the public at all, but are *privately printed* for the use of the members.

The Transactions consist of select papers published at length; in some cases they are abridged slightly, to suit the convenience of space or subject, and in others they are greatly extended, either in themselves or by references, authorities, and illustrations. Transactions are generally published in the 4to. form; and in many instances they contain beautiful illustrations. In the largest metropolitan societies a volume is completed annually, either at a single publication or in two parts; but in societies less prominent, important papers are published in parts or fasciculi, at irregular intervals, paged continuously, and it may be several years before there is a sufficient quantity to make a volume. These are in almost

38. Trans-
actions.

every instance actual *publications*, procurable through booksellers, but at an increase upon the price paid by members. In some societies, as the Royal Geographical and Geological, the Transactions assume the form of an 8vo. Journal; this is often perused with a keener relish by the public than by the actual members, and it has the advantages of making the information less exclusive, and of drawing attention favourably to the labours of the society.

39. Printing Committees.

The superintendence of the Printing, when not specially provided for, is part of the duty of the Council; and they may delegate the duty to any portion of their own number, or to other suitable persons. In such a matter the services of the Secretary are indispensable, and, in certain cases, he is responsible for the correction of the press. When the duties are honorary, however, it is usual to have more than one secretary, and the business cannot be done effectually upon a respectable or very useful scale, without such an adequate supply of officers.

40. Prizes.

In many societies prizes are awarded, occasionally in the form of money, either for the performance of prescribed tasks, or for papers written upon subjects selected by the writers. Sometimes these are confined to the members of the respective societies, and again, competition from without is courted. The following plan

is adopted in the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Irish Academy, and other societies. The prize is offered for the best paper produced before the society, and the laws at the same time permit a stranger to lay a paper before the society, if the Council think it of sufficient merit. Thus, while the competition is nominally, and perhaps practically restricted to members of the society, there is in reality no exclusiveness; and every man of talent feels that there is no difficulty, external or insuperable, to prevent him from claiming with the society, one day, the interesting relationship of merit. In some cases, the paper so read is expected to become the property of the society; but, in these cases, the distinctions lose their value and become totally diverted from their original purpose. The prize must be of considerable importance, which will induce a man of standing or capability, to surrender the copyright of a valuable paper, or even to enter into competition, where such a thing is understood or suggested.

VI. REFLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The extent to which "Division of Labour" has been carried in scientific inquiry, is truly astonishing. In the mental as in the physical

41. Departmental Societies.

world, mankind seem anxious to manufacture for the wholesale trade; and each narrows the range of his inquiries and investigations to a point, that his ideas may be more permanently concentrated upon it. In former times, it was thought sufficient if Literature and Science were prosecuted generally; now, division has only suggested further subdivision. There are separate societies for astronomy, chemistry, geography, and geology; there is a separate one for the use of the microscope; and almost every branch of natural history is represented by a peculiar class of inquirers. Without noticing the general effect of this continuous separation, one is forcibly shown that the progress of science in the country is both steady and rapid. It is not enough to entertain general ideas upon a subject, it must be known and is sought for in minute detail. Nor is it possible to look upon the fact without gratification, that all these societies receive respectable support; that however we may narrow the circle, there is a numerous body of men to be found in the country, whose occasional or habitual inquiries lie within the limits of its circumference. It is a satisfactory evidence that there is a vast amount of intellectual capital; which, like a swollen river, readily pours its redundance into any new channel, without apparently diminishing the copiousness of its waters. The zoologist

will probably think of the polypus, in illustration; which may be divided into minute portions, each of which becomes a perfect animal, capable of multiplication in like manner, to an indefinite extent.

A few years ago, it was seriously asked, what would become of the Royal Society, if the institution of so many separate societies went forward. It was thought that the various Departmental Societies, — to call them by a new name, — would monopolise the valuable information on their respective subjects; and that the Royal Society, after a lapse of nearly two centuries, would become a rope of sand, and its Transactions the depository only of such matter as was not provided for elsewhere. Yet we look upon it to-day, when the departmental system has reached the utmost limit yet known, though it may be far from its maximum, and we find that at no period of its history has it occupied a more important or independent position. After raising its fees to the highest judicious limit, and after subsequently adding fifty per cent. to the fee for composition, it is obliged to assume a new position, and limit the number of new members by law. No matter how high the qualifications of the applicants, no matter how urgent their importunity, no matter what sums they are prepared to pay, only fifteen can be elected annually. One reason of this success

42. Their good effects.

of the Royal Society, is similar to that assigned for the superiority of our navy. The Fellows who have been elected of late years have not been novices in the matters brought before their notice, but as ordinary members, councillors, or officers have served a useful apprenticeship in the less important societies, and have obtained unconsciously the most excellent training. Thus, instead of one society originating or supporting its existence at the expense of another, both are benefited, at the same time with science generally; and the fact that this is so, is a pleasing "set off" to the well known observations, both correct and important, respecting the "Decline of Science" in England.

43. They
have a limit.
(1) Intel-
lectually.

There is, however, a limit to the multiplicity of societies, which common sense readily fixes, and which the circumstances of ordinary life must fix, independently, at no very distant period. To see the matter in the light of the first, let us adopt a simple illustration. The straightening of a piece of wire has no connexion whatever with the cutting of it into smaller pieces of a fixed length; and both of these processes are completely independent of a third, which is the grinding of points upon the pieces; and of a fourth, which is the preparing of heads for them. Thus, the mechanical arts, which carry out some design with uni-

formity in thousands of instances, present us with frequent examples of a perfect, or nearly perfect, division of labour. But we must keep in view the fact, that though science has to do, in the majority of cases, with matter, it is in itself purely a thing of *mind*. It does not consist of the things themselves, nor of their relations in time and place; for, with slight modifications, these must be ever permanent, in a barbarous as well as in an enlightened age; in the populous city as in the desert. It consists rather of our knowledge and perception of these relations; and accordingly, it is progressive, stationary, or retrogressive, according as the accidents of time and circumstance are favourable or otherwise. Now, as the knowledge of every fact leads directly or indirectly to the knowledge of other facts, it is impossible that the same independence of subject can exist in science that we find in the arts. Subjects apparently the most dissimilar are yet closely connected; and the man who examines either apart from the other, will often find not only that his progress is slow, but that his ideas are one-sided and erroneous. Hence it is, that the man who is truly learned must know many subjects well, a few very respectably, and one or two particularly well; but he who knows only one subject, and is below the average in every other, can never know that subject well.

The Linnæan Society, in one sense, comprehends the more special inquiries of the Zoological, Botanical, Entomological, &c.; the Royal Astronomical embraces a class of subjects that are ranged with mathematics on the one hand, and with natural history on the other; the antiquary ought to be familiar with architecture, manufactures, costume, palæography, &c.; the geologist should understand mineralogy, natural history, physiology, chemistry, &c.; and the member of the Royal Geographical Society will find the labours of almost every workman, as well as of the mere exploring traveller, available for his purposes. Thus it is, that many men go on from year to year in the exclusive pursuit of a subject or branch of a subject, following it out only in its ramifications, and forgetting that it is altogether but the branch of a larger stem, related more or less intimately to a variety of collateral subject

44. They have a limit.
(2) Financially.

The financial objection to continued subdivision is one that is unanswerable in practice, however illogical it may appear on paper. Suppose that the Fellows of the Linnæan Society, instead of acting for a common purpose, agreed to divide the subjects of inquiry, and to procure the cancelling of their charter; it is clear that several subordinate societies might be organised—say ten in all. Of these, about eight would consider themselves of suffi-

cient importance to have separate apartments; some would aim at the occasional publication of a small volume of transactions; three or four at least would try to collect museums; not fewer than the half would require an occasional or permanent paid officer, and all would require to pay for printing, collecting, postage, parcels, &c. Thus it is certain that the expenditure would be increased many fold, and that the actual benefits accomplished would be increased in a much smaller ratio, though possibly not at all. While each member would find himself shut out from several subjects with which he was made acquainted, at least occasionally, before, the funds would be absorbed in the accidentals, without reaching the essentials; and no one society would be able to assume a dignified position, or to reflect honour and respectability upon its members. The illustration adopted is designedly fictitious; but it is sufficiently well known that there are societies whose condition it describes almost literally.

Now it is strange that it has not occurred to any of them, at all events, that it is not practised, to combine the advantages of union and subdivision — to centralise, and yet to maintain the present or even a greater distinction of subjects. For example, what is there to prevent the unchartered Natural History Societies from being affiliated to the Linnæan? or the Archæ-

45. The Good
without the
Evil.

ological Societies to the Society of Antiquaries? Without entering into the detail of the means by which this might be accomplished, it must be evident that in effect they would be like an improvement upon the scientific committees of the Royal Society. Every Fellow would be benefited by the more specific inquiries of each of these; and they, in turn, would be benefited by the proceedings of the general society and of each other. All this supposes a union for purposes both intellectual and commercial; but if circumstances make the former object inexpedient or unattainable, the latter is still of great importance. Ten or twelve of the smaller metropolitan societies might rent one large building, sufficient to contain their various collections; by varying the evening and the hour, the same room would serve for all the meetings; by an amicable reciprocity in the use of books, they would command a large library; and the same clerk, curator, porter, collector, &c. could easily do the trifling work of all. It is not unlikely, too, that the members of one of the societies might be induced to seek a connexion with several of them; the members of two or three societies, or of all of them, might be admissible when papers of common interest were read; and with separate Proceedings, they might unitedly form an interesting annual volume of Transactions. Such

an economy in the expenditure would bring corresponding advantages to all, and would prevent the humiliating spectacle of a "Learned Society," almost in a state of bankruptcy, anxious to obtain new members for the sake of their subscriptions, but able to give them little in return except the empty use of its name.

On referring to the names and objects of the societies, especially in the metropolitan towns, we are naturally impressed with the variety of forms under which Science appears, while Literature exists barely in name. Indeed, the modern and extended use of the term "science" in part accounts for this; for we apply it now to almost any subject which is or may be followed out upon fixed principles: it is less ambiguous to say, therefore, that science is extensively cultivated, and literature scarcely at all. In the provinces, many societies are established upon a comprehensive basis, and nominally include literature as well as philosophy or science; but in too many cases it is only nominally, as not a single literary paper is read in some of them for years, and in others every question of a social or miscellaneous character is called literary! In the Royal Society of Edinburgh there was formerly a literary section as well as a scientific one; the communications, however, became few in number on the former subject,

46. Literature is comparatively neglected.

though some of them were far from unimportant ; and at length the division was abandoned. This was, at least, honest ; whether it was wise or not is another question. The Royal Society of Literature has been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century, yet what has it done for literature in all that time? Almost from the first, certainly from the death of George IV., it has been in a condition more or less unhealthy : it is to be hoped, however, that it will yet support and be supported, as the subject ever merits, and particularly requires in this country. A few years ago, the importance of philology and the researches upon that subject by continental scholars, led to the formation of the Philological Society ; yet even such an unpretending auxiliary as this, literature will not be permitted to retain unquestioned, as it is now called the *science* of philology. The writings of Dr. Prichard have shown to Englishmen how valuable the slight materials of literature may be made in independent research ; and the Ethnological Society, instituted for prosecuting such researches, will take advantage of the philological papers, and perhaps tread more or less in the same path. Adding all this, and placing to the sum whatever the Syro-Egyptian Society may do, or the Royal Asiatic, there is still a painful conviction that literature is neglected, to an extent that honest and competent wit-

nesses cannot justify, and will not even excuse.

The genuine effects of literature, in civilising and humanising both individuals and large communities, have been acknowledged for more than two thousand years. It imparts principles both pleasing and improving, a comparative disregard for what is simply selfish and utilitarian, and a love for the good and the beautiful wherever they are to be found. Thus, while physical science is undoubtedly conferring great and lasting benefits upon mankind, while it is enlarging the boundaries of knowledge, increasing the conveniences of human life, and teaching us how to *make* acquisitions, there is no sound reason in existence, why we should neglect the sister subject, which teaches us how we may best *enjoy* them.

47. Its general effects good.

The societies which embrace literature, however, appear to act upon a wrong principle throughout; a principle which has, no doubt, been imbibed insensibly from the multitude, whose idea of knowledge is, that it is almost synonymous with physical science. It is thought that there is no progress made — nothing worth either reading at a meeting or printing in transactions — unless it can be called a “discovery” in literature. The whole world is explored as opportunity permits: China, India, and Egypt, are laid under contribution; and museums,

48. Reasons for its backward state.

libraries, and dusty nooks are carefully examined for something, however valueless, that has escaped alike the ravages of time and the curiosity of man. One would think that in these circumstances the ordinary work is all done, and done well; and that no spot is left for useful inquiry, except on the very outposts of learning. Yet it would scarcely be possible for any idea to have less foundation in fact than this. With one or two unimportant exceptions, what literary work has ever been undertaken and accomplished by authority? Where are the "Inedited Remains of Ancient Literature," which the Royal Society of Literature has given to the public, though it is required to do so in the first dozen lines of its charter? What public attempt has ever been made "to fix the standard, and to preserve the purity, of the English Language"? Where are the improvements in our lexicography? How happens it that a learned Englishman often knows less of his own language and literature than of those of two or three other countries; that a philosophical grammar of our important tongue is yet unwritten; or that (except in London) the whole subject is without a representation in any of our universities? Much might be said upon this subject, and in the same spirit of sorrow and kindness; there are times, however,

when a hint is sufficient: may this be one of them!

Some of the older societies occasionally become lethargic; there is, perhaps, no competition with them, and they naturally do as little for their payments as is compatible with the conditions of their charters or the forbearance of their members. A very few years ago the Society of Antiquaries was in this state; it is much better now, though very far from what it might be, and the same might be said of one or two others. Many of the printing clubs ought never to have existed, as the work which they do to the best of their ability should have been performed more regularly and fully, with the machinery and by the authority of the respective Learned Societies. The fact that the former meet with extensive support, both from the learned and from the public, is an evidence that a taste for such subjects requires only to be properly cultivated; and that if the learned were only true to themselves, an extensive sympathy, both for them and their subjects, is at any time ready for development. It should ever be borne in mind, that while caution and judgment are the characteristics of age, and action is that of youth, there is nothing incompatible in the coexistence of all. So, while our more important societies look with great propriety to their dignity and respectability, there is surely no reason why

49. Inactive societies.

they should not exhibit with these the activity, and adopt the improvements and progressive spirit, of modern times.

50. There should be a Distinction of Members.

On looking at the statistics of the Royal Society, or at the laws of almost any other, respecting payments, one cannot avoid noticing how large a portion of the members are cut off from some important advantages of the society by non-residence. Yet, except in a few instances, they are all called upon for the same fees; on what grounds, it would be difficult to show, either from the principles of equity or of sound policy. In some societies, the Fellows are in no better position intellectually than the public at large, though the latter can purchase the Transactions at one half, or perhaps at less than one third, of the cost of membership. For this reason, many country members would resign their connexion with metropolitan societies were it not "for the honour of the thing:" but to those who are not already implicated, the arrangement is so clearly a tax upon literature and science, that in thousands of instances they prefer to exist without the articles. In the Geological Society the experiment of making a distinction has been fairly tried; and it is found that the fellows who are wholly non-resident outnumber those who are located wholly or partially in the metropolis in more than the ratio of two to one! What a body of fellow-

labourers is here, giving currency and efficiency to sounder views, pouring into the one centre, contributions of facts and observations from a thousand points, and recommending, by their habitual inquiries and increasing information, a connexion with the society to others. In some societies there are obvious difficulties, which would prevent the adoption of a similar arrangement; but in others it could be done at any time; and surely, it may be added, the sooner the better, both for their own interests and for those of the public.

Considering how many men of learning there are in this country, and even in the subordinate parts of it, it is somewhat surprising that there is so little bond of union among them. The members of the same society are presumed to know one another after the ceremony of admission; but how often is that only a presumption? and how rarely does it extend to the members of other societies? Except in individual cases, whole classes of inquirers upon certain subjects know nothing of inquirers upon kindred subjects, but what they may learn from their writings; and objects of common interest, when promoted at all, are left to individual effort, or to chance and accident. With an organisation such as the Learned Societies now possess, and also with what they could easily command, there is no reasonable suggestion which they

51. Union is power.

might make to the public that would not be promptly and cheerfully complied with, and there is no reasonable undertaking to which they might pledge themselves, that would not be speedily and successfully accomplished. When we consider how tardily public measures proceed for the benefit of literature and science, how little has ever been done or thought of on such subjects, how hard it is to convince either the government or the public of their necessity, and how ill understood and practised, both in public and in private, are even the common subjects of classification and preservation, we must admit that things are not as they ought to be. But did we possess a union,—were it only of Presidents and Secretaries,—for common objects, it could communicate in forty-eight hours, with fifteen or sixteen thousand men of learning, whose opinion would be entitled to a degree of substantial respect that it has never yet enjoyed. The founding of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was a step in the right direction; the establishment of a central institution for the Learned Societies, similar to that indicated above, would be another.

52. Present difficulties.

In connexion with the suggestion just offered is the following, which presents no practical difficulty, and which might be attended with

most important results. At present, a member of any society has no opportunity of improving himself respecting the general progress of other societies, except by purchasing their transactions or by procuring them, when he can, at the rooms of his own society. But their proceedings he does not see at all; and the incidental notices of a few societies which appear in the newspapers occasionally, serve to show what might be done, if a uniform system were pursued. It is sometimes quite impossible for gentlemen to see the transactions of particular societies at all, or even for a member of some particular society to complete his own set, or the volume which was in course of production when he was elected. And even from such opportunities of keeping pace with the progress of knowledge as town members possess, country residents are debarred. Some of them do not procure their parts of the transactions till six or twelve months after the proper time, and from causes which are perfectly remediable, the trouble of procuring them at all, destroys half their value. None of the Printing Clubs are guilty of the blundering and annoyance that we find every day in societies of long standing.

All these and many similar evils could be remedied, by the establishment of a periodical publication devoted exclusively to the learned

53. Mode of
removing
them.
A Periodical.

societies. It might be issued monthly, of the form, size, and price of the ordinary monthly periodicals; and it could be distributed, according to convenience, either through the booksellers, or through persons appointed in connexion with the different societies as local secretaries. The proceedings of some of the most important societies, as issued to the members by post, in anticipation of the transactions, are not of a greater average length than two closely printed 8vo. pages for each meeting. Yet they contain a faithful narrative of every occurrence, and occasionally a short abstract of an important paper. The establishment of such a periodical would obviate the necessity for issuing such proceedings at all; and would thus be of considerable benefit to certain societies. It would be necessary, however, for their respective secretaries to draw up and furnish each account as regularly and as carefully as at present; as the value of the whole would be greatly interfered with by occasional interruptions. It is easy to see many good effects that would flow at once from such an arrangement. The separate numbers would contain from year to year, the elements of the history of all the important societies; they would record every election, whether of members, council, or officers, every removal by death or otherwise, every presentation, the title, and

occasionally the substance, of every paper read, every important alteration in the laws of any, and the statistics of the various societies. Such a publication, too, would be the best medium for remarks and inquiries respecting the various societies and their labours, for occasional essays and correspondence on topics of common interest, and for bibliographical accounts of all works issued by the various Printing Clubs, and perhaps of other works also, emanating from private presses. There is no doubt that it would fail to reach many who are connected with the various societies, but it is equally certain that it would be regularly read by many other literary and scientific men who are not; and it is probable that an interest would thus be awakened in the minds of the latter, to seek for a complete participation in the benefits, which some of the societies bestow. There would at all events be an important step taken to promote the union and harmonious working that have been suggested; without the slightest interference with any society, or possible injury to it. Many an unknown and unfriended inquirer in remote provincial districts, would be cheered and encouraged; and not a few societies that barely exist, would be nourished into life and activity.

PRINTING CLUBS.

54. How
composed.

THE associations that are known as Printing Clubs are, with one or two exceptions, of not more than twenty years' standing; and their general object is the printing or the reprinting of rare and valuable books. It happens not unfrequently, that books of great value cannot be published in the usual way, as the very circumstance which ought to recommend them, viz. their rare or peculiar learning, narrows proportionally the limits of their circulation. Works of great merit have often been published at a loss both to author and publisher; and previous to the establishment of the printing clubs, books of a peculiar kind were rarely issued, and our literary and scientific progress seemed to be unusually dull. Each of the clubs, by whatever name it may call itself, consists of members voluntarily associated, as subscribers for the books; and thus there is a guaranteed circulation to a certain extent.

55. Slight
varieties.

In the majority of cases, an individual has only to send his name to the secretary, and his subscription at once entitles him to member-

ship; in other cases each member must be formally elected; and in others still, the Council, out of several applicants, give the preference to a literary or scientific applicant. In most instances, the subscribers are connected with the society or club only from year to year, and any one ceases to be a member when his subscription is unpaid for a specified period. In some of the more important, however, there is a sum to be paid for admission, and thus it is impossible to become connected and disconnected at pleasure.

Though the number of subscribers varies from about 50 to more than 7000, the books are to be regarded in every instance as "privately printed;" in this respect, they differ from works published "by subscription," where the author first supplies his subscribers, and afterwards sells as many copies to the public as possible. In many cases a complete set of the books cannot be obtained from the society, but it may come into the market at any time, in consequence of the death or sale of a member: sometimes the prices are below the original cost, but if the books be in good condition, they seldom fail to bring much more. In the societies where the issues are much restricted, the prices obtained at casual sales are very large, often amounting to many times the original subscription: and individual volumes are sold

56. Number
of members.

at prices proportionally high. It is interesting, of course, to possess a book of which only a few copies are in existence; but it is sometimes difficult to explain the reason for restricting the circulation, or for limiting the society arbitrarily to a small number of members. In those societies where there is a valuable object to be attained, as in the Parker, Ray, and Sydenham Societies, there is no limit to the number of members, nor, of course, to the number of copies printed. In all the clubs enumerated here, there are, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 17,000 subscribers, and making due allowance for those who subscribe to several, there are probably not fewer than 15,000 individuals in all.

57. Mode of issue.

In some instances, as in the Percy Society originally, the plan is to produce a certain number of books annually, say four, six, or twelve; but in practice it is found that this is inconvenient, and promotes a tendency to look to the quantity of the matter rather than its quality. The usual plan is, therefore, to furnish more or fewer according to the cost of printing and illustrating, or other contingent circumstances. Thus some societies issue but one volume annually, others two or more, and others several. It is evident that where the number of subscribers is limited, rather by the narrowness of the object than by the wish of the society,

the issue of volumes will be at intervals correspondingly rare. Where there are very few members, particular persons have rare and curious books printed at their individual cost and presented to all the members of the club; in the Roxburgh Club this was the original plan, and in the Bannatyne it occurs occasionally.

The whole number of books put into circulation among the learned amounts to nearly 600 volumes, all rare and valuable, in various departments of science, literature, theology, &c. A central institution, like that suggested for the learned societies, possessing a complete set of all the transactions of the various societies, and a complete set of all the club books, would have the nucleus of a most valuable library, and probably would receive the whole without the cost of a farthing for purchase money.

58. Number of Books.

The Wernerian Club possesses a peculiar feature, inasmuch as it secures an amount of qualification in all who exercise any degree of superintendence, and then offers to the public, without limit, the freest access to books issued with this authority. Something of this kind, if it had been undertaken by the learned societies, might have accomplished the ends better than the existing machinery; there is, however, ample room for the exertions of each of them yet, in ground wholly or partially untrodden.

59. Qualifications of editors.

A few standard works on the various subjects, edited by persons duly appointed, and sold at prices fixed by the councils, would be authorities to which any one could refer with pleasure and confidence. In the printing clubs, the councils are generally composed of persons who are familiar with the subjects treated of; and the whole of the members have the advantage of their talents and their services gratuitously.

60. Mode of turning them to account.

One good result of these "publications," if such they can be called, is, that however miscellaneous their contents may be, they furnish the literary and scientific man with materials not formerly available. The original copies of some are in private collections, and of others in our great national libraries. They are thus, in either case, in a great degree, inaccessible. The distribution even of a few hundreds of copies, then, is something; and a record of their names will give to inquirers the opportunity of informing themselves where information of a particular kind is likely to be procured. Some one of sufficient leisure and capability, may yet, like the setting of a piece of Mosaic work, deduce harmony and beauty from the scattered portions; and may confirm the fact, so often demonstrated in pure science, that every proposition, however strange, is valuable, if it can only be properly applied. Nor would the task be a contemptible one, to

reduce to order, in like manner, the knowledge that lies scattered through many formidable volumes of transactions; to notice what ideas have given way to new light, the stages and the progress of modern inquiry, the prospects of literature and science in our own times, the obstacles that impede their growth, and the means of their removal.

PART I.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

I. LEARNED SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

1. METROPOLITAN.

(1) CHARTERED.

(2) UNCHARTERED.



ROYAL SOCIETY.

“THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON FOR IMPROVING NATURAL KNOWLEDGE,” was instituted December 5th, 1660, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1662. A Society with similar objects, however, and composed, in a great degree, of the same individuals, had originated in London in 1645, from which it was transferred to Oxford about 1651*, and held its meetings in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, of Wadham College. In 1658 it returned to London, where the meetings were held in Gresham College; and there are various evidences both of the high attainments of the Members, and of their exertions in favour of sound learning.

The Royal Society of London, as at present constituted, is said to be the oldest society of the kind in Europe, except one at Rome. In 1663, a second Charter was granted to it, to remedy some defects in the former one. In 1665, the first portion of its “Transactions” appeared, edited then, and for some time after, by the secretary, without the interference of the society. In 1667, Dr. Sprat, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, wrote his “History of the Royal Society,” which was more properly a *defence* of it, “for the objections and cavils against it,” he says, “did make it necessary for me to write of it,

* There is a slight discrepancy among the authorities respecting the dates.

not altogether in the way of plain history, but sometimes of an apology." At that time the Fellows were fewer than two hundred; in 1673 they were only a hundred and forty-six in number, and of these seventy-nine were greatly in arrear with their annual payments. In 1682 the society sold the college and lands in Chelsea, granted to the Fellows by the Crown; in 1701 they removed from Gresham College to suitable apartments in Crane Court, Fleet Street; and in 1782 they took possession of the rooms which they still occupy. In 1703 Sir Isaac Newton became President, and he continued to occupy the chair till his death in 1727. The following is the list of Presidents for the present century:—

Sir Joseph Banks	elected 1778.
Sir Humphrey Davy	„ 1820.
Mr. Davies Gilbert	„ 1827.
Duke of Sussex	„ 1830.
Marquis of Northampton	„ 1838.

The name by which the ordinary official publications of the Royal Society are known, is the "Philosophical Transactions;" and these consist in all of 137 volumes. The present series commences with 1801, and each volume consists of two parts, one of which is published half-yearly. Every Fellow receives the Transactions without special payment, and a certain number of copies are sold to the public at prices varying for those of the present century, from Nine Shillings and Six Pence per part to One Pound Twelve.

The mode of becoming a Fellow, as settled at

a special meeting in the Month of March, 1847, is the following:— The Certificate of a candidate must be signed by six or more Fellows, of whom three at least certify their recommendation “from personal knowledge;” and at the first ordinary meeting in March, the Secretary announces the names of all those proposed since the 1st of March in the previous year; the names being arranged in alphabetical order. The Certificates are then suspended in the meeting room till the day of election. During the first week of April, a printed list of the candidates, arranged in alphabetical order, together with the names of the Fellows by whom each is proposed or recommended, is sent to every ordinary Fellow. From this list, a number not exceeding *fifteen* is then selected by the Council, at a meeting requiring the presence of a majority of the Members of Council; and these are recommended to the Society for election. At the first ordinary meeting in May, the President for the evening reads from the chair the names of the selected candidates in alphabetical order, and this list, with a broad margin, is forwarded to every Fellow, together with a notice of the day and hour of election. The election takes place ordinarily on the first Thursday in June, but may be fixed by the Council for any other day in that month; and every Fellow uses his own discretion respecting the council list, (erasing one name, and substituting another on the margin,) but he must not vote for more than fifteen. A majority of two thirds is necessary in every case; and the election is invalid unless the new Fellow appears, on or before the fourth ordinary meeting after it, to be formally admitted.

In former years there was no fixed period for the election of Fellows, nor was there any fixed number. In the session 1845-6, there were twenty-five elected on the Home list and three on the Foreign list, from December 18th, 1845, to June 18th, 1846. In the year which embraced that session, Nov. 30th, 1845, Nov. 30th, 1846, eighteen Fellows on the Home list died, and three on the Foreign list. It is clear, therefore, that the new arrangements will diminish the standing number of Fellows, but increase the qualifications of candidates.

The payments at present are Ten Pounds on admission and Four Pounds annually; but the latter sum may be compounded for at the rate of fifteen years' purchase, *i. e.* by paying, in one sum, Sixty Pounds. Fellows who were elected previous to December 11th, 1834, may at any time compound for all future payments at the rate of *ten* years' purchase; and the same privilege is extended to all those elected since that date, who have contributed a paper that has been printed in the Philosophical Transactions. There are a few Fellows of an earlier date still, who pay the original sum of Two Pounds Twelve Shillings annually; none of these were elected after 1821.

The Council consists of twenty-one members, including the President, of whom ten must retire annually. The eleven who remain, and the ten Fellows not on the Council, but who are recommended to the Society, are selected by ballot in the Council. It is evident that though a fixed number must retire, any very useful member may be retained from year to year. There are several vice-presidents, one of whom acts as Treasurer; and three Secretaries, of whom one

is Foreign Secretary. As in the election of Fellows, the society may or may not abide by the recommendation of the council; but in practice, it is rarely questioned.

Besides the Council, the efficient working of the society requires Scientific Committees, of which there are seven at present. These are composed partly of the members of council, and partly of the ordinary Fellows; each has its own Chairman and Secretary, and the members vary in number from thirteen on the committee of Chemistry, to twenty-nine on that of Physics and Meteorology. Of all these committees, the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, are *ex officio* members. They are as follows:—

1. Committee of Mathematics.
2. „ Astronomy.
3. „ Physics and Meteorology.
4. „ Chemistry.
5. „ Mineralogy and Geology.
6. „ Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
7. „ Zoology and Animal Physiology.

The Apartments of the Society, granted by the Crown, are in Somerset House; here the meetings are held, and here are deposited the library and other articles of property. The library consists of about 42,000 volumes. Every Fellow is known by the initial letters F.R.S.

The Meetings are held on Thursday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock, from the third Thursday in November to the third Thursday in June, excepting during Christmas week and the week following, and

also during Passion, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, Ascension Day, and also the weeks during which the Anniversary meeting and annual meeting for the election of Fellows are held. Strangers are admitted to the meetings by order of the President, or by leave of the Society. The meeting for the election of council and officers occurs upon St. Andrew's Day (November 30th), or on the day following, if it happen to fall upon Sunday.

Ordinary Fellows	-	-	780
Foreign „	-	-	50

To enable the reader to form a more correct idea of the Royal Society than is usually held, — and, by inference, of other similar societies, — the following statistics have been arranged with great care from the printed list of the society, dated 30th November, 1846.

ANALYSIS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

1. *Payments.* — Of those who pay 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum, there are 17; of those who pay 4*l.*, there are 254; and of those who have compounded, 509.

2. *Residence.* — Residing in London only, 367; in the country only, 252; having both a town and a country residence, 111; residence not stated, 50.

3. *Rank.* — Members of the royal family of the United Kingdom, 3; of other royal families, 10; titular lords (viz. peers of every grade, certain sons of peers, and bishops), 53; baronets, 49; knights, 35.

4. *College standing.* — Doctors of divinity, 22;

doctors of laws (L.L. D. or D. C. L), 59 ; doctors of medicine, 90.

5. *Profession.* — Clergy, or those designated “Rev.,” 64 ; officers in the army, 23 ; in the navy, 17.

6. *Members of other learned societies.* — F. R. S. E., 38 ; F. S. A., 105 ; M. R. I. A., 36 ; F. G. S., 126 ; F. R. A. S., 80 ; M. R. A. S., 22 ; F. L. S., 104 ; M. R. S. L., 23 ; M. R. G. S., 8. — N. B. This statement differs in some respects from those furnished by other authorities. Thus, by the list of the Geological Society, it appears that 180 (not 126) of its fellows, are also fellows of the Royal Society ; and similarly, we have M. R. S. L., 37 (not 23) ; and M. R. G. S., 114 (not 8). The reason probably is, that in the certificates of candidate fellows of the Royal Society, their connexion with less prominent societies is not fully stated, while in the certificates presented to the latter every connexion with the former is fully stated. Besides, the changes which occur from time to time are not always reported to the various secretaries ; and for this reason, fellows who enter the army, the navy, the church, &c., are not always properly designated in the official lists.

7. *Connected with several Societies in the United Kingdom* — Members of *three* other Societies, 38 ; of *four*, 19 ; of *five*, 5 ; of *six*, 2.

8. *Fellows whose Papers have appeared in the Philosophical Transactions* — ordinary, 115 ; foreign, 3.

9. *Medallists* — Fellows who have obtained the *Copley Medal*, ordinary, 16, foreign, 10 ; *Royal Medal*, ordinary, 16, foreign, 3 ; *Rumford Medal*, ordinary, 4, foreign, 3. Fellows who have obtained two of the three medals, ordinary, 2, foreign, 0.

10. *Medallists who have had Papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions*—ordinary, 23, foreign, 1.

President—The Marquis of Northampton.

Vice-Presidents—George Rennie, Esq.; Sir Henry De La Beche; Leonard Horner, Esq.; John Ayrton Paris, M. D.; Captain W. H. Smyth, R. N.

Treasurer—George Rennie, Esq.

Secretaries—Peter Mark Roget, M. D.; S. Hunter Christie, M. A.

Foreign Secretary—Lieut. Col. Edward Sabine, R. A.

Assistant Secretary and Librarian—Charles Richard Weld, Esq.

Clerk—Mr. Walter White.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The idea of a society for promoting the Study of Antiquity originated with Archbishop Parker in 1572, and the first meetings were held at the house of Sir Robert Cotton. James I. regarded the meetings of the society with apprehension, and thought fit to dissolve it, but it does not appear to have become extinct, although it ceased to subsist publicly, for fear of prosecution as a treasonable cabal. After remaining, as it were, in abeyance, during great part of the seventeenth century, its revival in active operation took place in 1707. From that period, the meetings of the Society appear to have been held without interruption to the present time. In 1717, the number of members had increased considerably; and from this time, the proceedings and constitution

of the society were regulated in due form, and a fund collected for the purposes of publication. The number of members however, was limited to a hundred. On the 2d of November, 1751, a Charter of Incorporation was granted to the society by George II., who therein declared himself "Founder and Patron," and gave to it the name "SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON." In 1780, George III. was pleased to grant to the Society the apartments which they still occupy, where the meetings are held, and the library and collections are preserved.

The Society's objects are, the study and investigation of Antiquity, and the History of former times. At the period of the revival of the regular meetings, at the beginning of the last century, the subject of discussion was limited to the History of Great Britain previous to the reign of James I. (1603), without excluding other remarkable antiquities which might be offered to the notice of the society. At present there is no limitation whatever.

Persons desirous of becoming Members are required to present a recommendation signed by at least three Fellows of the Society, on their "personal knowledge," or on the candidate being known by his published works. This certificate remains suspended in the meeting room, at four ordinary meetings of the society, after which the candidate is balloted for; the election being by a majority of two thirds of the members present. The Fee on Admission is Eight Guineas, and either an annual contribution of Four Guineas, or a composition for life of Forty Guineas. Foreigners of note or learning are chosen as Honorary or Corresponding Members, without any

contribution. They are elected by ballot, after a recommendation by a similar certificate, as in the case of ordinary members. The number is limited to fifty.

Members are styled "Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London," and each is known by the initial letters F. S. A.*

The Society's Apartments are in Somerset House. The meetings take place on Thursday evenings, at eight o'clock, from the month of November to June, inclusively, except at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. The Anniversary Meeting is held on St. George's Day (23d April), or on the following day when that happens to be on a Sunday. There is an annual dinner, after the election of President, Officers, and Council.

Ordinary Fellows, Compounding	-	334
" " Subscribing	-	237
		—— 571
Honorary	-	42

President — The Viscount Mahon.

Vice-Presidents — Sir Henry Hallam, William Richard Hamilton, Esq., Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., Thomas Stapleton, Esq.

Treasurer — John Payne Collier, Esq.

Director — Capt. W. H. Smyth, R. N., F. R. S.

Secretaries —

and Sir Henry Ellis, K. H., F. R. S.

* The arrangement F. A. S. is also adopted, but less correctly. See the official name of the society. See also p. 10.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

“THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY” was founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1802; for the cultivation of Natural History in all its branches, and more especially of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland. Its first volume of Transactions was published in 1791; and since that period it has completed nineteen volumes, the average price of which to the public is about Three Guineas, and to members one fourth less.

Every Candidate for admission must be proposed by three or more Fellows, who shall certify from personal knowledge of him. When elected, he is required to pay Six Pounds as an Admission Fee, and either Three Pounds annually, or a Composition of Thirty Pounds. If he be not usually resident in Britain, he is required to pay the composition at once; and subscribing members are liable to a legal action, as well as to ejection from the Society, if their payments be for more than twelve months in arrear. They fall due on the 24th of May. In addition to the usual privilege of being present and voting at all meetings, and at all elections, each fellow receives, free of cost, one copy of all the publications of the society issued during the period of his Fellowship.

The Members of this Society are styled Fellows, and each is known by the initial letters F. L. S. The Associates are selected from among those that have deserved well of Natural History. They are entitled to be present at all meetings, and are free from all

contributions to the society; but they do not receive copies of its publications, and are not qualified to vote at its meetings or elections. The Society's House is at 32. Soho Square, and the meetings are held on the third Tuesday in January, the first and third Tuesdays in February, March, and April, the first Tuesday in May, and on the first and third Tuesdays in June, November, and December, at eight o'clock in the evening. The anniversary meeting is held at one o'clock P. M. on the 24th of May, or if that should happen to be Sunday, on the 25th.

Ordinary Fellows	-	-	510
Foreign Members	-	-	50
Associates	-	-	50

President — The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Vice-Presidents — Robert Brown, Esq.; Edward Forster, Esq.; Sir William Jackson Hooker, K. H., LL. D.; Thomas Horsfield, M. D.

Treasurer — Edward Forster, Esq.

Secretary — J. J. Bennett, Esq.

Hon. Under Secretary — Richard Taylor, Esq.

Librarian — Mr. Richard Kippist.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

“THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was originally established in 1804, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1809. Its object is the improvement of Horticulture in all its branches,

ornamental as well as useful. It possesses a spacious Garden at Chiswick, five miles from London, laid out with great taste, and filled with the rarest vegetable productions from every part of the globe. It is open from nine o'clock every day, except Sunday, for the inspection of Fellows of the Society; and visitors are introduced either personally or by order. Ladies may become members of this Society; and the wives of Fellows have the same access to the garden as their husbands. Three Exhibitions are held annually at the garden, and medals are awarded to the successful competitors. A quarterly Journal is published by the Society, and distributed gratuitously to the Fellows; it is generally illustrated with numerous figures. Previous to the commencement of the Journal, the publications of the Society appeared in a 4to. form as "Transactions." Of these there are ten volumes in two series, procurable for £34 at the Society's House.

A candidate for admission is recommended by three or more Fellows, from personal knowledge; and he is balloted for, after this testimony has been read at two ordinary general meetings of the Society. The Fees are Six Guineas on Admission, and either Four Guineas annually, or Forty Guineas for life composition. Persons exercising the trade or profession of a gardener — who have received the large medal of the Society, or contributed a paper which has been published by the Society — may be permitted by the Council to enjoy all the privileges of Fellows, upon the payment of One Guinea at admission, and One Guinea annually. The formalities respecting their election are quite the same as for ordinary

Fellows. There are also corresponding members situated in various parts of the world; they are persons likely to benefit the Society by their skill or their communications.

The members are styled Fellows, and are known respectively by the initial letters F. H. S.

The Apartments of the Society are at No. 21. Regent Street; and the meetings, which occur monthly, are held at two o'clock from November to February inclusive, and at three o'clock during the rest of the year. The days are the third Tuesday in January and February, the first and third in March and April, and the first in the other months. The Anniversary is on the first of May.

Ordinary Fellows	-	-	1113
Gardeners, &c., at reduced fees	-	-	20
Ladies Members	-	-	51
Corresponding Members—Home	-	-	108
Corresponding Members—Foreign	-	-	204
Honorary Members	-	-	20

President — His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Vice-Presidents — The Earl of Auckland; Robert W. Barchard, Esq.; Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M. P.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M. P.

Treasurer — Thomas Edgar, Esq.

Hon. Professor of Chemistry — Edward Solly, F. R. S.

Secretary — James Robert Gowen, Esq.

Vice-Secretary — John Lindley, Ph. D., F. R. S.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

“THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was instituted in the year 1807, and its Charter of incorporation bears date 23d April, 1826. Its object, as stated generally in the Bye-laws, is “the Investigation of the Mineral Structure of the Earth.” Any one who is acquainted with the progress of modern science, must be aware that it is largely indebted to this Society.* Its members have ex-

* GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Though not of a character to be treated in the usual way, this survey is particularly deserving of a passing notice; and the connexion of the subject, as well as of many of its members, with the Geological Society, renders this the most fitting place for it.

It is a general Geological Survey of the whole of the United Kingdom, which was originally commenced under the Board of Ordnance, in connexion with the Trigonometrical Survey; but was transferred in 1844 to the control of the chief commissioner of Woods, Works, and Land Revenues. The following works have already been laid before the public:—“Geological Reports on Devon and Cornwall,” by Sir H. De La Beche; “On Londonderry and Tyrone,” by Capt. Portlock, R. E.; “On the Fossils of Devon,” by J. Phillips, Esq.; Vol. I. of the “Memoirs of the Geological Survey;” Geological Maps and Sections of the S. E. of England and of a large part of Wales.

Director General—Sir H. De La Beche, F. R. S., G. S., &c. &c.

” ” *for Great Britain*—A. C. Ramsay, F. G. S.

” ” *Ireland*—Thomas Oldham, M. A.,

M. R. I. A., F. G. S., Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin.

hibited great enthusiasm in the prosecution of their peculiar studies, and have examined the operations of nature in almost every part of the known world. As a natural consequence, the conclusions of Geologists are received by the public with unusual respect; and daily experience is gradually demonstrating their importance.

A candidate for admission must have his certificate signed by at least three Fellows, to the first of whom he must be known personally; and after it has been read at three successive meetings of the Society, he is elected by two thirds of the votes of those present. The Fellows are of two classes, *resident* (*i. e.* those who reside within twenty miles of London, for at least sixty days of any year,) and *non-resident*. The former pay, on Admission, Six Guineas; and an annual contribution of Three Guineas, or Thirty Guineas as life composition. The latter pay Ten Guineas on Admission, and no annual contribution.

The Society's Rooms are at Somerset House, and the meetings are held on alternate Wednesdays, from November to June inclusive, at half-past eight o'clock. The Annual general meeting is held on the third Friday in February.

Palæontologist — Edward Forbes, F.R.S., G.S., L.S., Professor of Botany, King's College, London.

Mining Geologist — Warrington W. Smythe, A.M., F.G.S.

Botanist — Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D., F.L.S.

Chemists — R. Phillips, F.R.S., and Lyon Playfair, Ph.D.

Keeper of Mining Records — Robert Hunt, Esq.

Offices — In London, 6. Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

„ „ Dublin, 51. Stephen's Green.

Each fellow of the Geological Society is known by the initial letters "F. G. S."*

Fellows <i>Resident</i> and for life,	117	
„ subscribing annually,	129	
	—	246
„ <i>Non-resident</i>	-	- 558
Foreign Members -	-	- 50
Honorary Members, who existed		
before the charter	-	- 21

President — Sir H. T. De La Beche, F. R. S., & L. S.

Vice-Presidents — Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., M. P., F. R. S.; Charles Lyell, jun. Esq., F. R. S., L. S.; Professor Owen, F. R. S. & L. S.; Rev. Professor Sedgwick, F. R. S.

Secretaries — William John Hamilton, M. P.; John Carrick Moore, Esq.

Foreign Secretary — C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq., F. L. S.

Treasurer — John Lewis Prevost, Esq.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

"THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM" was founded in 1823, and incorporated by Royal Charter on the 13th day of September, 1826. Its object is generally the "Advancement of Literature," and the means by which

* The Society has issued seven 4to. volumes of Transactions, which are now sold at prices varying from 18s. 6d. per volume, to 73s. 6d. Of the Quarterly Journal, two complete volumes have been issued; at 13s. 6d. each to Fellows, and 17s. 6d. to the public.

that is contemplated, as recited in the charter, are (1) the Publication of Inedited Remains of Ancient Literature, (2) the Promotion of Discoveries in Literature, (3) Endeavours to fix the Standard, and preserve the Purity of the English Language, (4) Reading and publishing valuable papers on History, Philosophy, Poetry, Philology, &c., (5) Assigning honorary Rewards in Literature, and (6) Establishing a correspondence with learned men in foreign countries. In these varied departments, the efforts of the Society have been attended with different degrees of success, but some idea of its usefulness may be obtained from the following statement. It has (see No. 1.) continued, in a second volume of sixty folio plates, the publication of hieroglyphics begun by the Egyptian Society, under the editorship of the late Dr. Thomas Young; and has also published the first two volumes of a "Biographia Britannica Literaria," by Mr. Thomas Wright. It has (see No. 4.) already published three 4to. volumes of Transactions, and two 8vo. ditto, forming part of a new series; all of which exhibit indefatigable attention to the increase of Greek and Latin inscriptions, and, among other valuable contributions, remarkable success in the investigation of Egyptian Literature. It has (see No. 5.) awarded fourteen gold medals, two of which were annually placed at its disposal by king George IV. during His Majesty's life.

The members of the Royal Society of Literature are of the following classes, viz. —

(1) *Ordinary Members.* — Each of whom is known by the initial letters, M. R. S. L. A certificate must be signed by three members at least,

who recommend the candidate for election from personal knowledge; and two thirds of the members who ballot, elect him. The Fees are Three Guineas on Admission, and either Two Guineas annually or a life composition of Twenty Guineas.

(2) *Honorary Members* are elected by the Council. The number of Foreign Honorary members is unlimited, but there can be only twelve British.

(3) *Honorary Associates* — Each of whom is known by the initial letters, H. A. R. S. L., are elected by the Council.

(4) *Associates of the First Class*, or “Royal Associates,” each of whom received 100*l.* a year from the Privy Purse during the reign of king George IV.; but the grant having been suspended on the decease of that sovereign, no elections into this class have taken place since the first establishment of the Society. The Royal Associates are elected by the Council from the Honorary Associates.

The Society's House is at No. 4. St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square; the time of meeting four o'clock on Thursday afternoons, in the second and fourth weeks of every calendar month, (except during the weeks of Easter and Whitsuntide) from November to June inclusive. The Anniversary meeting is held on the last Thursday in April.

Ordinary Members compounding,	41
” ” subscribing,	101
	——— 142
Honorary	29
Associates, Honorary,	8
” Royal	- - -

President — Sir Henry Hallam.

Vice-Presidents — The Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Clare, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Bexley, Lord Colborne, William R. Hamilton, Esq., William M. Leake, Esq., Louis H. Petit, Esq., Rev. J. Hume Spry, D. D.

Treasurer — William Tooke, Esq.

Librarian and Foreign Secretary — Sir John Do-ratt, M. D.

Secretary — The Rev. Richard Cattermole, B. D.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

“ THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS ” was established in 1818, and incorporated by Royal Charter June 3d, 1828. Its object is the general advancement of Mechanical Science, and more particularly promoting the acquisition of that species of knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Civil Engineer. The Institution consists of Members, Associates, Graduates, and Honorary Members. (1) *Members* must be twenty-five years of age, regularly educated as Civil Engineers, according to the usual routine of pupilage, and must have had subsequent practice, for at least five years, as Civil Engineers, either on their own account or in important public situations. (2) *Associates* must be twenty-five years of age, and, if not actually Civil Engineers, connected with pursuits which constitute branches of Engineering, or qualified, from their connexion with Science or the Arts, to concur with Civil Engineers in the

advancement of professional knowledge. (3) *Graduates* must be at least eighteen years of age, and must have obtained distinction for their papers and drawings, and have been approved by the Council. (4) *Honorary Members* are either distinguished individuals, capable of rendering assistance in the prosecution of public works, or persons eminent for science and experience in pursuits connected with the Engineering profession, but not actually engaged in the practice of it. The Bye-laws sanction the following abbreviated forms for designating the various classes respectively: viz. M. Inst. C. E. ; Assoc. Inst. C. E. ; Grad. Inst. C. E. ; and Hon. Mem. Inst. C. E.

The certificate of a Candidate having been drawn up according to the specified form, and signed, the ballot takes place, when a majority of four fifths secures an election. Every resident Member pays Four Guineas annually, and every non-resident Member Three Guineas, residence being within ten miles of the General Post Office. Each resident Associate pays Three Guineas annually, and each non-resident Associate Two Guineas and a Half. Each resident Graduate pays Two Guineas and a Half annually, and each non-resident Graduate Two Guineas. Also, the Admission fee for Members and Associates is Three Guineas. Any Member, Associate, or Graduate may compound for his annual payments by paying Fifty Guineas in one sum, if he reside in the United Kingdom, or Twenty-five Guineas in one sum if he reside abroad. Subscriptions become due on the 1st of January.

The Ordinary General Meetings are held on every Tuesday, from the second Tuesday in January to

the end of June, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the House of the Institution, 25. Great George Street, Westminster. The third and fourth Tuesday in January, Easter Tuesday, and Whit Tuesday, are exceptions. The Transactions, in three 4to. volumes, may be had of Longmans & Co., price £1 8s. to £1 15s.; the Proceedings in five volumes, include from 1837 to 1846, and cost 10s. 6d. per volume; except the first, which contains five years, for 15s.

Members -	-	-	-	209
Associates	-	-	-	327
Graduates	-	-	-	45
Honorary Members	-	-	-	34

President — Sir John Rennie.

Vice-Presidents — W. Cubitt, J. Field, I. M. Rendel, and J. Simpson, Esqrs.

Treasurer — B. Williams, Esq.

Secretary — C. Manby, Esq.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

“THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY” was founded in 1820, under the title “ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON;” and the date of its Charter of incorporation is March 7th, 1831. Its object, as stated generally in the Bye-laws, is “the encouragement and promotion of Astronomy.” It cannot be expected that a Society whose foundation is so recent will have many facts of interest in its history; but from the definite and specific nature of its inquiries, as well as from the character and standing of many

of its members, the most gratifying results may be expected.

The certificate of a candidate for admission must be signed by at least three Fellows, one of whom must certify his personal knowledge of the candidate; and on the second meeting after his proposal he is elected by three fourths of the members who vote. The fees are Two Guineas on Admission, and Two Guineas per annum afterwards, or Twenty Guineas for life composition. Those who were *non-resident* (*i. e.* who resided more than fifty miles from London) previous to February, 1831, are not required to make any annual payments if at that time they had paid the sum of Eight Guineas.

The apartments of the Society are granted by the Crown, and are in Somerset House. The Meetings are held at eight o'clock in the evening of the second Friday in each month, except July, August, September, and October. The Annual meeting is held on the second Friday in February, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Fifteen volumes of Transactions have been published, at prices varying from 12*s.* to 30*s.* They are to be obtained at the rooms of the Society only. The six volumes of Proceedings cannot be purchased.

Each member is styled Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and is known by the initial letters F. R. A. S.

Fellows, ordinary for life	-	-	121
„ „ subscribing	-	-	128
„ Honorary (non-resident)	-	-	79
			328
Foreign Associates	-	-	37

President — Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., K. H.,
M. A., F. R. S.

Vice-Presidents — Captain W. H. Smyth, R. N.,
K. S. F., D. C. L., F. R. S.; Richard Sheepshanks,
M. A., F. R. S.; and John Lee, LL. D., F. R. S.

Treasurer — George Bishop, Esq.

Secretaries — Thomas Galloway, M. A., F. R. S.;
Augustus De Morgan, Esq.

Foreign Secretary — John Russell Hind, Esq.

Assistant Secretary — Mr. John Williams.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

“THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM” was instituted in 1827, and incorporated by Charter in 1831. On the 26th of February, 1845, it was re-incorporated, and placed upon its present basis. Its objects are generally to promote professional improvement, and facilitate the acquisition of legal knowledge. It is composed of Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, practising in Great Britain and Ireland; and Writers to the Signet, and Writers in the courts of justice in Scotland, and of gentlemen who may have voluntarily retired from these professions. The society is appointed Registrar of Attorneys and Solicitors, and the Commissioners of Stamps are directed not to grant any certificate until the registrar has certified that the person applying is entitled thereto. The judges of the common law courts, and the Master of the Rolls, under the general rules and orders of court, have hitherto annually appointed twelve members of the Council,

with the Masters of the several courts of law, as examiners of all persons applying to be admitted on the roll of attorneys and solicitors.

A candidate for admission to the Society, if duly qualified according to the charter, must be proposed by two members, and approved by the council. The admission fee is Fifteen Pounds, and the annual subscription is Two Pounds for resident, and One Pound for non-resident, members.

Lectures on the different branches of the law are delivered regularly in the hall, to which the clerks of members have admittance on payment of a small fee. The library contains six thousand volumes, and there are various accommodations in the way of rooms, fire-proof closets, &c. for the members.

Members, 1374.

President — Charles Ranken, Esq.

Vice-President — Benjamin Austen, Esq.

Secretary — R. Maugham, Esq., at the Society's Hall, Chancery Lane.

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

“THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was instituted in 1805, and incorporated in 1834; its object being the cultivation and promotion of Medicine and Surgery, and of the branches of science connected therewith. The society possesses a Library of about 20,000 volumes, the use of which is restricted to Resident Fellows.

Candidates for admission into the Society must have their certificates signed by at least three members; and after having been suspended for three successive meetings in the Society's rooms, the ballot takes place, when a majority of four fifths elects. The fees are Six Guineas on Admission, together with Three Guineas annually from all who are resident, or within seven miles of the General Post Office.

The meetings of the Society are held at its apartments, No. 53. Berners Street, Oxford Street, on the second and fourth Tuesdays in the month, from November to June inclusive (except the fourth Tuesday in December,) at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. The Annual General Meeting is held on the 1st of March. The members are styled "Fellows." A volume of Transactions is published annually by Longmans & Co., the price of which is variable. There are twenty-nine volumes issued; which are given gratuitously, as published, to resident Fellows.

Resident fellows	-	-	-	300
Non-resident	-	-	-	234
Honorary	-	-	-	12
Foreign honorary	-	-	-	20

President—Jas. Moncrieff Arnott, F. R. S.

Vice-Presidents—Robert Ferguson, M. D. ; J. Pereira, M. D., F. R. S. ; Robert Liston, F. R. S. ; Rd. Partridge, F. R. S.

Treasurers—George Burrows, M. D. ; Benjamin Phillips, F. R. S.

Secretaries—George Cursham, M. D. ; Fred. Le Gros Clark, Esq.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

“THE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS” was founded in 1834, and incorporated by Royal Charter on the 11th of January, 1837. Its object is the general advancement of civil Architecture, by promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith, by the formation of a Library and Museum, by establishing correspondence with the learned men of various countries, by prosecuting inquiry on these subjects, and by establishing a uniformity and respectability in the practice of the profession. In 1835, Earl de Grey, first President of the Institute, was elected; in 1837, Her Majesty Queen Victoria became Patroness, and the term “Royal” was prefixed to the title of the Society; and in 1841, H. R. H. Prince Albert became Patron.

The Institute consists of three classes of members: viz. (1) *Fellows*, who must be Architects who have been engaged as Principals, for at least seven years, in the practice of Civil Architecture; (2) *Associates*, who are persons engaged in the study of Civil Architecture, or in practice less than seven years, and who have attained the age of twenty-one years; (3) *Honorary Fellows*, who are noblemen or gentlemen unconnected with any branch of Building as a trade or business, and contributing not less than Twenty-five Guineas, in one sum, to the funds of the society. [There is likewise a Student's class, consisting of the articulated pupils of the Members of the

Institute. These are admitted by the Council, application being duly made. The payments are, Admission One Guinea, and annual subscription One Guinea.]

Candidates are proposed according to a certain formula, to be obtained from the Secretary; the certificate must be signed by at least three Fellows from personal knowledge, and then submitted to the Council for approval. Being signed by the Chairman, it is read at the next general meeting, and a ballot is taken at the third general meeting, when the election is by four fifths of those voting. Members rise from the rank of Associate to that of Fellow, by passing through a similar form. The fee for the Admission of Associates is one Guinea, and of Fellows Five Guineas. The annual contribution in the former case is Two Guineas, and in the latter either Four or Three Guineas, according as the Fellows are or are not resident within ten miles of the General Post Office. Composition (including the admission fee) is at the rate of ten years' purchase.

The Meetings are held at the Society's rooms, No. 16. Grosvenor Street, Bond Street, at eight o'clock on alternate Monday evenings, from the first Monday in November until the last in June inclusive, (Christmas, Passion, and Easter weeks excepted). The annual general meeting is held on the first Monday in May.

Ordinary Fellows	-	-	-	-	100
Associates	-	-	-	-	85
Honorary Fellows	-	-	-	-	23
Honorary and corresponding Members					60
Honorary Members	-	-	-	-	12

President — Earl de Grey.

Vice-Presidents — S. Angell, Esq.; C. Fowler, Esq.; Ambrose Poynter, Esq.

Treasurer — Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar, Bart.

Honorary Foreign Secretary — T. L. Donaldson, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries — George Bailey, Esq.; J. J. Scoles, Esq.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.

“THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON” was founded and incorporated in 1839, for the promotion of Botany in all its branches, and its application to Medicine, Arts, and Manufactures, and also for the formation of extensive botanical and ornamental Gardens, within the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. The original members, mentioned in the charter, are the late Duke of Norfolk, E. M., the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Albemarle, the late Col. Rushbrooke, M. P., Ed. Marjoribanks, Esq., P. Barnes, Esq., and J. De Carle Sowerby, Esq. The Duke of Richmond was the first President; he was succeeded by the present President, as Earl of Surrey.

The grounds of the Society, about eighteen acres in extent, are bounded by the inner circle of Regent's Park, and contain a conservatory that affords space for Two Thousand visitors. About One Thousand Pounds are distributed annually in the encouragement of the importation and growth of desirable plants. Three exhibitions are held annually, in the months

of May, June, and July, when nearly Three Hundred medals are distributed, varying in value from Twenty Pounds to Fifteen Shillings, independent of certificates.

Every candidate for admission as a Fellow or Member must be proposed by three or more Fellows, and admitted by ballot. The payments are an Admission fee of Five Guineas, and an annual contribution of Two Guineas, or a composition of Twenty Guineas. All subscriptions are due on the 25th of March.

The Meetings for scientific and routine business are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at a quarter before four o'clock. The annual general meeting is held on the 10th of August at one o'clock. On all the Wednesdays in May, June, and July, not occupied by the exhibitions, promenades take place in the gardens at half past three o'clock.

Fellows	-	-	-	1216
Members	-	-	-	33
Honorary members	-	-	-	3
Foreign	„	-	-	1
Corresponding	„	-	-	10
Associate	„	-	-	1

President— The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal.

Treasurer— Edward Marjoribanks, Esq.

Secretary— J. De Carle Sowerby, F. L. S., F. Z. S.,
Regent's Park.

Assistant Secretary— P. E. Barnes, B. A., F. L. S.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

“THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN” was instituted 1st June, 1841, and incorporated 18th February, 1843; for the purpose of uniting the Chemists and Druggists into one ostensible recognised and independent body, for the protection of their general interests, and for the advancement of Pharmacy, by furnishing such a uniform system of education as shall secure to the profession and the public, the safest and most efficient administration of medicine. It has established a Board of Examiners, a Practical Laboratory, a most excellent Museum, a Library, and Lectures on various subjects. It has also received upwards of £30,000 from the voluntary contributions of its members, part of which has been appropriated to Benevolent purposes.

Members are admitted either by election or by examination; in the former case the Admission fee is Two Guineas, in the latter nothing. Members resident within five miles of the General Post Office, pay annually One Guinea and a Half; those resident without these limits pay One Guinea. There are also Associates, admitted by examination, who pay Half a Guinea annually, and Registered Apprentices who pay the same sum.

The Society's House is at 17. Bloomsbury Square, and the meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. The Annual General Meeting is on the third Tuesday in May. The

initial letters sometimes used by the Members are respectively M. P. S., A. P. S., and R. A. P. S. The Pharmaceutical Journal, in monthly shilling numbers, has reached its sixth volume.

Members	-	-	3000
Honorary ditto	-	-	20

President — John Savory, Esq.

Vice-President — Thomas N. R. Morson, Esq.

Treasurer — Richard Hotham Pigeon, Esq.

Secretary — George Walter Smith, Esq.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

This Society, the official name of which is "THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE," was founded in 1753, and has for its General Objects,—the Encouragement of Art, Improvement in Manufactures, Mechanics, Agriculture, Chemistry, the Colonies, and Trade. To effect these objects, committees are appointed as in the Royal Society, selected from the Members at large, whose *special business* it is to consider the various communications received, with a view to recommending their adoption or rejection by the Society. In cases of approval, the committee also recommend to whom rewards should be given, their amount in certain cases, and whether they should be pecuniary or honorary. There are seven committees at present,—for (1) Accounts, (2) Fine Arts, (3) Agriculture, (4) Chemistry, (5) Colonies and Trade, (6)

Manufactures, and (7) Mechanics. The two Chairmen of each of these Committees, and six independent members elected by the Society at large, constitute the Council.

At the time when this Society was founded, there was no Society in London that contemplated the promotion of any of the above objects: the only one in any way analogous to it being the Royal Society. The Society has, by the rewards which it has offered, been the means of reclaiming vast tracts of land from the sea, and also of causing extensive plantations of oak, birch, fir, and other timber to be made. The promotion of Art, however, was and is the Society's primary object, and accordingly we find that the Royal Academy of Art was established, and held its first Exhibition in the rooms of this Society. In carrying out its various objects, a sum of not less than £100,000, raised by the Subscriptions of Members, by Donations, and also by Legacies, has been expended. Among the lists of juvenile Artists rewarded in the early days of the Society, we find the names of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Nollekens, the Pingos, Bacon, Flaxman, Wyon, Sir W. C. Ross, Edwin Landseer, Finden and others. During the last forty years, some distinguished member of the Royal Family has been its President; at present that office is held by H. R. H. Prince Albert.

Members are elected by ballot in the usual way, and they make no payment on Admission, but an annual subscription of at least Two Guineas, or a composition of Twenty. They are styled "Members," and are not known by the use of any initial letters. A Charter has been applied for.

The Meetings are held at the Society's House, John Street, Adelphi, at eight o'clock on Wednesday evenings, during the months of November, December, February, March, May and June. The election of officers occurs on the first Wednesday in April; the anniversary, when the rewards are distributed by the President, occurs in June. There are in all fifty-five volumes of Transactions published by the Society, of which part is a new series, recently commenced.

Ordinary Members	-	800
Honorary „	-	30
		<hr/>
		830

President — His Royal Highness Prince Albert, D. C. L., F. R. S., &c.

Secretary — J. Scott Russell, M. A., F. R. S. E.

Corresponding Secretary — Francis Whishaw, M. Inst. C. E.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

“THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was instituted in 1773 for the advancement of Medical Science. It awards annually for merit, three medals, — a gold one denominated the Fothergillian, and two silver ones.

Fellows are elected by ballot; and they pay One Guinea at Entrance, and One Guinea annually. The Society's House is in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, and was bequeathed to the Society by Dr. Lettsom. The Meetings are held every Monday evening, at eight

o'clock, from the last Monday in September to the last Monday in May, with the exception of two or three weeks at Christmas. Of three general meetings, that on the 8th of March, Dr. Fothergill's birthday, is set apart for the annual dinner, the delivery of the oration, and the presentation of the medals. The Society published six volumes of Transactions from 1797 to 1805. In 1810 a volume of Transactions was published, and in 1817 a second volume. In 1846 the first volume of a new series was issued, price 7s. 6d. The Society possesses a very fine Library of old books, chiefly bequeathed by Dr. Lettson.

Fellows - - - - 84

President — W. C. Dendy, Esq.

Vice-Presidents — Theophilus Thompson, M. D.;
John Bishop, Esq.; H. Clutterbuck, M. D.;
John Hilton, F. R. S.

Treasurer — Nathaniel Clifton, Esq.

Secretaries — James F. Clarke, Esq.; W. Smiles,
M. D.

Foreign Secretary — Thomas Davidson, M. D.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

“THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND” was founded in 1823, for the investigation and encouragement of Arts, Sciences and Literature, in relation to Asia. It is composed in a great degree of noblemen and gentlemen who are or have been connected with our possessions in

India, and of those who take an interest in the extended field of inquiry relating to China. The first Director was H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., a gentleman distinguished for his extensive acquirements in Sanskrit and general literature; and on the first Council we find the names of several individuals who are always associated with the East, as the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Sir James Mackintosh, &c.

The Presidents since the formation of the Society, have been the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn; the Earl of Munster; Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei; and the Earl of Auckland. Since the establishment of the Society, it has published three quarto volumes of Transactions, and nearly ten volumes of an octavo Journal. In these works are to be found many important articles on Eastern Literature, Religion, Philosophy, Archæology, Law, Science, Languages, &c. The tenth volume, of which a large portion is published, will be wholly occupied with the memoir of Major Rawlinson, on the very interesting historical inscription of Behistun, in the ancient Persian language, and cuneiform character. The Society's library is rich in oriental MSS. and Chinese books; and its museum contains some valuable collections of coins, models, figures, marbles, inscriptions, and other objects of interest. The Society receives no Public assistance beyond an annual donation of 100 Guineas from the East India Company.

The Society consists of Members, who are *Resident*, (*i. e.* whose usual place of abode is in Great Britain or Ireland,) *Non-Resident*, *Honorary*, *Foreign*, and *Corresponding*. These are all elected in the same way. The recommendation must come from three

or five members, one of whom at least, must testify from personal knowledge; and at the ballot, three fourths of the votes are required. Resident members pay an Admission Fee of Five Guineas, and an Annual Subscription of Three Guineas. The Non-Resident Members do not pay the Annual Subscription. It may be Compounded for originally for Thirty Guineas; after two annual payments, for Twenty-five, and after four or more annual payments, for Twenty.

The Society's Rooms are at 14. Grafton Street, Bond Street, and the meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays in every month, from November to June inclusive (except those in May, and the Saturdays preceding Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas), at two o'clock. The Anniversary occurs on the Second Saturday in May.

The following societies are declared to be Branch Societies of the "Royal Asiatic Society," and their Members, when in England, have free admission to its meetings: —

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY;
 THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF MADRAS;
 THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CEYLON;
 THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CHINA, AT HONG KONG.

Resident Members, annual	-	204		
" " for life	-	113		
			—	317
Honorary	-	-	-	8
Non-Resident	-	-	-	59
Foreign	-	-	-	60
Corresponding	-	-	-	57
			—	501

President — The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B.

Vice-Presidents — The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan; Sir George T. Staunton, Bart., M. P., F. R. S.; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Director — Professor H. H. Wilson, F. R. S.

Treasurer — Charles Elliott, F. R. S.

Secretary — Richard Clarke, Esq.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

“THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was instituted in 1826, under the auspices of Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart., Sir Stamford Raffles, and other eminent individuals, for the advancement of Zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of subjects of the Animal Kingdom, alive and in a state of preservation. Its prominent objects therefore are twofold; first, to familiarise the public with specimens of the Animal Kingdom from every clime, and thus to guide and stimulate to the acquisition of scientific information on Zoology and other kindred topics; and second, to afford to scientific inquirers, the opportunity of examining actual specimens, whether in reference to structure, habits, or external appearance.

The Gardens of the Society are open from nine o'clock in the morning till sunset; to these, every Fellow is entitled to admission, and he may introduce two companions daily. The same privilege is extended to his wife; and any additional companions,

or strangers generally, having orders signed by Fellows, are admitted upon payment of one shilling each.

The following individuals are Honorary Members of this Society *ex officio*; the Presidents of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, and Horticultural Societies; the Presidents of the Royal Institution, and of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; and the Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Candidates for admission must be recommended at a monthly general meeting, by a Certificate signed by three or more Fellows; and after an interval of one month, they are balloted for and elected by two thirds of the votes. The Fees are Five Pounds on Admission, and Three Pounds annually, due on the 1st of January. The annual subscription may be compounded for at the rate of ten years' purchase, the whole of the payments being Thirty-five Pounds.

The Rooms of the Society, where meetings are held, subscriptions paid, &c., are at No. 11. Hanover Square. There is a general monthly meeting on the First Thursday of every month, at three o'clock; and the meetings for Scientific business are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays, at half-past eight o'clock. The Anniversary meeting is held on the 29th of April. The Members of this Society are styled "Fellows of the Zoological Society," and each is known by the initial letters F. Z. S. Two volumes of Transactions have appeared, at irregular intervals and at varying prices. Fourteen annual parts of Proceedings, have also been published. The Proceedings now published in fortnightly numbers, are obtained gratuitously by the Fellows.

Ordinary Fellows, compounding	470
" " subscribing	- 1407
Honorary <i>ex officio</i>	- 11
Corresponding (Foreign)	- 142
	— 2030

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K. G.,
D. C. L.

Vice-Presidents—The Lord Bishop of Norwich,
D. D., Pres. L. S.; Right Hon. Sir George Clerk,
Bart., M. P., D. C. L.; Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.,
F. R. S.; Right Hon. Sir T. Frankland Lewis,
Bart., F. R. S.; Admiral Bowles, M. P.; Thomas
Yarrell, F. L. S.

Treasurer—Charles Drummond, Esq.

Secretary—David William Mitchell, Esq.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The "ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON" was established in 1830, for the improvement and diffusion of Geographical Knowledge. Its more detailed objects are, (1) to collect, register, digest, and print, accounts of new and useful discoveries, (2) to accumulate a library of reference, consisting of books, maps, charts, &c., (3) to procure specimens of useful instruments, *i.e.* such as are required by travellers, (4) to prepare brief instructions for travellers, and (5) to correspond with similar societies abroad, and with collateral societies at home. On the 23d July, 1831, the AFRICAN ASSOCIATION— which had maintained an independent existence from June 9th, 1788, as the successor of the SATURDAY CLUB— was incorporated with the ROYAL GEO-

GRAPHICAL SOCIETY; and on the 4th of March, 1834, the PALESTINE ASSOCIATION, which had been founded in 1805, joined it also. [In 1831, the GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY was founded, and in June of the following year it became affiliated to the ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY; it now, however, acts independently.] The library contains upwards of 5000 volumes, more than 1000 pamphlets, and from 5000 to 6000 maps and charts. Within sixteen years the Society has expended 6000*l.* for its Journal, delivered gratuitously to 750 members, and 55 Scientific institutions at home and abroad; and 4000*l.* for expeditions, and instruments supplied to travellers.

The certificate of a candidate for admission must be signed by at least two Members, one of them "from personal knowledge;" and his election, at the next meeting, is secured by two thirds of the votes. The fees are 3*l.* at entrance, and either 2*l.* annually, or a composition which has lately been raised from 17*l.* to 25*l.* Corresponding and Honorary Members are elected in the same way; the number of the latter is limited to forty.

The Members are styled "Members [or Fellows] of the Royal Geographical Society," and each is known by the initial letters M. R. G. S., or F. R. G. S.

The place of meeting is at the Society's Rooms, No. 3. Waterloo Place. The time, second and fourth Mondays of every month, from the second Monday in November to the second Monday in June, at half-past eight o'clock. The Anniversary Meeting occurs on the fourth Monday in May, when two gold medals, the donation of Her Most Gracious Majesty, are

presented to the two most distinguished promoters of geographical discovery. At the last meeting these were awarded to Captain Sturt and Dr. Leichhardt.

Ordinary Members, paying annually	355	
" " for life	- 340	
	<hr/>	695.
Corresponding Members	- -	22
Foreign Honorary Members	- -	40
		<hr/>
	Total	757
		<hr/>

President — W. J. Hamilton, M. P.

Vice-Presidents — Sir John Barrow, Bart., F.R.S.; the Right Hon. the Lord Colchester; Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S., &c.; Captain W. H. Smyth, R. N., F. R. S., &c.

Foreign and Honorary Secretary — Rev. G. C. Renouard, B. D.

Secretary and Editor of Journal — Dr. Humble, M. D., F. G. S.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

“THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was founded on the 22d of May, 1833. Its object is the Cultivation of the Knowledge of the Structure, uses, habits, and functions of the Insect-tribes both native and foreign; the publication in its Proceedings and Transactions, of papers read at the Monthly meetings, and the discussion of subjects contained therein; and the formation of an Entomological Library, and also of a collection of British and Foreign Insects.

The Members are admitted by ballot, on the recommendation of three members. Admission fee Two Guineas ; annual payment One Guinea. Foreign and Honorary Members, as well as Members resident in the Country, are entitled to the Transactions, &c. gratuitously, but the resident Members who have access to the cabinets and library, pay a reduced price for them. The Society consists also of Corresponding Members resident in the Colonies.

The meetings are held at the Society's Rooms, 17. Old Bond Street, on the first Monday in every month throughout the year, at eight o'clock P. M. The Anniversary meeting is on the fourth Monday in January. The Curator is in attendance every Tuesday at the Society's Rooms, between one and seven o'clock P. M.

President — W. Spence, F. R. S., &c.

Vice-Presidents — W. Yarrell, J. Walton, and A. Inghen, Esqrs.

Treasurer — W. Yarrell, F. L. S., F. Z. S., &c.

Secretary — John O. Westwood, F. L. S., &c., and W. F. Evans, Esq.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

“ THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON ” was founded on the 15th of March, 1834. Its general objects are to procure exact information on subjects on which only general ideas are entertained; to substitute as far as possible facts for presumptions, and numerical tables for loose statements; to institute

inquiries upon topics wholly or partially neglected; and in general, to see that the public possess *correct* official information, especially upon subjects of social or national importance. The subjects are subdivided as follows: 1. *Physical Geography, Division and Appropriation*; 2. *Production*; 3. *Instruction*; 4. *Protection*; 5. *Life, Consumption, and Enjoyment*.

The members are styled Fellows, and at their election there must be a recommendation from two Fellows, and a majority of three fourths of the votes. The payments are Two Guineas annually, which may be compounded for at the rate of ten years' purchase. The Fellows are known respectively by the initial letters F. S. S. There are also Honorary and Corresponding Members, and there is not a difference made between resident and non-resident Fellows.

The Society's Rooms are at No. 12. St. James's Square, and the meetings occur on fixed Monday evenings, Monthly, from November to June inclusive, at eight o'clock in the evening. The Anniversary meeting is held on the 15th of March, at three o'clock, P. M. The Society has issued nine volumes of its Journal of Proceedings, &c.

Ordinary Fellows	-	-	412
Foreign Honorary Members	-		28
Corresponding	„	-	13
		—	453

President — The Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam.

Vice-Presidents — Lieut. Colonel W. H. Sykes, V. P. R. S.; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M. P.; Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie.

Treasurer — G. R. Porter, Esq., F. R. S.
Hon. Secretaries — Joseph Fletcher, Esq., W. A.
Guy, M. D., W. D. Oswald, Esq.
Assistant Secretary — Dr. King.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

“THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was instituted on the 29th of November, 1836, for (1) the promotion and diffusion of Botanical Science; (2) the formation of British and General Herbaria; (3) the exchange of Specimens, with other Societies, or with individuals; (4) the establishment of a Library for reference and circulation; and (5) the holding of evening meetings for the reception of Papers and other communications, to be published from time to time.

The Society possesses an extensive Herbarium, which is open to the inspection of the Members and other Botanists every Friday evening from seven to ten o'clock: and it has, together with Honorary, Resident, Corresponding, and Foreign Members, fifty-six Local Secretaries, chiefly in the British dominions, Home and Colonial. There is also a lending library for the Members, containing some excellent works. The leading feature of the Society, however, is the Exchange of British and Foreign Specimens, which has been carried on for some years with great success. In the regulations of the Herbarium Committee, published in April, 1846, they state that “neither private Correspondence, nor Membership of any other Association, has ever given British Botanists those advan-

tages in forming their Herbaria, which are now realized by Membership of the Botanical Society of London."

The Members of this Society are styled "Members," and are known respectively by the initial letters M. B. S. L. The certificate of a Candidate (whether Resident or Non-Resident) must be signed by two members; and at the ballot two thirds of those voting elect. The Admission fee is One Guinea, and the annual contribution One Guinea for resident, and Half a Guinea for non-resident members. In either case, Composition is accepted at the rate of seven years' purchase. Ladies are eligible as Members.

The Society's Rooms are at 20. Bedford Street, Covent Garden; and the Meetings are held on the first Friday in every Month, at eight o'clock in the evening. The Anniversary Meeting is held on the 29th day of November, being the Anniversary of the birth of the celebrated English Botanist, "*John Ray.*"

Ordinary Members	-	-	203
Honorary	„	-	4
Foreign	„	-	19

President — John Edward Gray, F. R. S., &c.

Vice-Presidents — John Miers, F. R. S., F. L. S.;
Edward Doubleday, F. L. S.

Treasurer — John Reynolds, Esq.

Secretary — George Edgar Dennes, F. L. S.,
F. G. S., &c.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

“THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY” was instituted on the 22d of December, 1836, chiefly through the exertions of John Lee, Esq., LL.D., and a few other gentlemen; and its first ordinary meeting was held 26th January, 1837. Its object is the encouragement and promotion of Numismatic Science in all its branches.

Candidates for membership, transmit their names to the Secretary, and are proposed and balloted for in the usual way. The Admission Fee is One Guinea, and the Annual Subscription Thirty Shillings. This entitles the Members to the numbers of the Numismatic Chronicle, published Quarterly, and edited by John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F. S. A., whose writings upon coins, medals, &c., are well known.

The place of meeting is at No. 41. Tavistock Street, Covent Garden; and the ordinary meetings occur on the last Thursday in each month, from November till May inclusive, at seven o'clock. The Members are known respectively by the initial letters M. N. S.

Ordinary Members	-	-	140
Honorary	„	-	1
Associates	-	-	47
			—
			188
			—

President — Professor H. H. Wilson, F. R. S., M. R. A. S., Oxford.

Vice-Presidents — Lord Albert Denison Conyng-
ham, F. S. A.; James Dodsley Cuff, F. S. A.

Treasurer — John Brodribb Bergne, F. S. A.

Secretaries — The Rev. Henry Christmas, M. A.,
F. R. S., F. S. A.; James Cove Jones, F. S. A.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

“THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY” was instituted September 3d, 1839, (1) for the promotion and diffusion of improvements in the optical and mechanical construction, (2) for the communication and discussion of observations and discoveries, (3) for the exhibition of new or interesting microscopical objects and preparations, (4) for submitting difficult and obscure microscopical phenomena, to the test of various instruments, (5) for the establishment of a Library of standard Microscopical works. Meetings of private individuals, for similar purposes, had been held for several years before the formation of the society; but these became at length inconvenient, from the want of a fixed locality and from limitation in space.

The Society consists of Ordinary and Honorary Members and of Associates. The number of the Honorary members is limited to twenty, and they must not be resident in Great Britain. A candidate must be recommended by at least three ordinary members, one of whom must know him personally; and after the certificate has been read publicly at two ordinary meetings of the Society, the ballot takes place. There must be at least twelve members

present, and the election is secured by a majority of two thirds in favour of the candidate. The Admission Fee is One Guinea, and the annual subscription One Guinea; the latter may be compounded for at the usual rate of purchase. Associates are elected with the same formalities, but are freed from all payments.

The meetings of the Society are held at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, 21. Regent Street, on the evenings of Wednesday from October till June, at seven o'clock. The chair is vacated at nine, and the meeting assumes the form of a conversazione. The Society publishes Transactions.

Ordinary Members	-	-	164
Honorary	„	-	4
Associates	-	-	2

President — J. S. Bowerbank, F. R. S.

Treasurer — N. B. Ward, Esq.

Secretary — J. Quekett, Esq.

Assistant Secretary — Mr. J. Williams.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

“THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was instituted on the 23rd of February, 1841, for the promotion of Chemistry and those branches of Science immediately connected with it; for the communication and discussion of discoveries and observations relating to such subjects; and for the formation of a Library of scientific works, and of a Museum of Chemical Preparations and Standard Instruments.

The Society consists of Ordinary and Foreign Members, and of Associates. A candidate for admission must be known to at least one of three who recommend him, his certificate is suspended in the rooms during three ordinary meetings, and he is elected by having three fourths of those balloting in his favour. The Fees paid are Two Pounds annually by resident members (or those within twenty miles of London), and One Pound by non-resident members. Either may compound, at the rate of ten years' purchase.

This Society has already published two volumes of Transactions, and a third is nearly ready. Its meetings are held at present in the Rooms of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on the first and third Mondays of every month, from the beginning of November till the end of June, at eight o'clock. The Anniversary meeting is held on the 30th of March, at eight o'clock, or on the 31st should that happen on a Sunday. The subscription of Members is calculated from the Lady Day or Michaelmas preceding their election.

Ordinary Members, resident	-	-	94
„ „ non-resident	-	-	102
Foreign „	-	-	7
Associates	-	-	6

President — William Thomas Brande, Esq.

Vice-Presidents — Arthur Aikin; John Thomas Cooper; Thomas Graham; and Richard Philips, Esqrs.

Treasurer — Robert Porret, Esq.

Foreign Secretary.— A. W. Hofmann, Ph. D.

Secretaries — Robert Warington, Esq.; George Fownes, Ph. D.

THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

“THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY” was instituted May 18th, 1842, for the Investigation of the Structure, the Affinities, and the History of Languages, and for the Philological illustration of the Classical writers of Greece and Rome. For some time, its members were comparatively few, and its meetings were not extensively known; but it has lately assumed a much more prominent position, and has just completed the second volume of its *Journal of Proceedings*, &c.

The Certificate of an applicant for Membership, must be signed by at least three Members, of whom one must certify from his personal knowledge. At the second meeting after this has been read from the chair, he is balloted for, and a majority of the votes in his favour secures his election. The payments are One Guinea on Admission, and One Guinea annually, due on the 1st of January. The Life composition is Ten Guineas.

The Meetings of the Society are held at the London Library, St. James's Square, on the second and fourth Fridays in every month, from November to June inclusive, except during the Christmas and Easter holidays, at eight o'clock. The Anniversary occurs on the fourth Friday in May. The Members use the initial letters, M. P. S., and occasionally F. P. S.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	200
Honorary	„	-	-	11

President— The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Vice-Presidents— The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield; the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton; H. H. Wilson, Esq.

Treasurer— H. Wedgwood, Esq.

Secretary— E. Guest, Esq.

Assistant Secretary— Mr. J. G. Cochrane, London Library.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

“THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was founded by Dr. King in 1843. Its prominent object is to inquire into the distinguishing characteristics, physical and moral, of the varieties of Mankind which inhabit or have inhabited the earth, and to ascertain the causes of such characteristics. It is difficult to explain the fact, and melancholy to contemplate it, that in every region of the earth, MAN has been almost universally regarded by us with indifference.

Fellows are admitted by ballot, candidates transmit their names, addresses, qualifications, &c. to the Secretary. The annual subscription is Two Pounds, the life composition Twelve Pounds. There is a Journal published by the Society.

The Society's Rooms are at No. 27. Sackville Street,

and the meetings are held monthly, from November to June inclusive, on Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock. The Anniversary meeting is held in the month of May. The Society has published one volume of Proceedings.

Ordinary Fellows - - - 157

President—James Cowles Prichard, M.D.

Vice-Presidents—Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm; Hon. Mount-Stuart Elphinstone; the Earl of Ellesmere; George B. Greenough, Esq.

Treasurer—Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D.

Honorary Secretary—Dr. King, 27. Sackville Street.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

“THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION” was established in 1843, for the Encouragement and prosecution of researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Middle Ages, particularly in England.

The Association is divided into two classes, Associates and Correspondents; the first consisting of annual subscribers of One Guinea or upwards, or of life subscribers of Ten Guineas. They are entitled to receive the Quarterly Journal of the Society, and to attend the Meetings held twice in the month in London. A general meeting, or Congress, is held in one of the towns in England, lasting for a week, and a volume is published with illustrations, recording the proceedings during this period. These meetings

have been already held at Canterbury, Winchester, and Gloucester; that for 1847 is to be held at Warwick, on the 26th of July. The ticket of admission is One Guinea.

The office of the Association is at H. G. Bohn's, York Street, Covent Garden. The public meetings in London are held at 32. Sackville Street, at half-past eight in the evening, on the days notified to subscribers. The election of Associates rests with the Council; Correspondents are elected on the recommendation of the President, of two members of Council, or of four associates. Distinguished foreigners are received as Honorary Members. The election of Officers and Council takes place in the first week in March, in each year. The volumes of the Quarterly Journal are published annually at 18s., and may be had at the Office of the Association, York Street. The Proceedings at the Congresses cost 20s. to Associates.

Associates	-	-	-	-	489
Life Members	-	-	-	-	34

President — The Lord Albert D. Conyngham, K. C. H., M. P., F. S. A.

Vice-Presidents — Sir William Betham, F. S. A., M. R. I. A.; B. B. Cabbell, M. P., F. R. S., F. S. A.; Sir William Chatterton, Bart.; Rev. W. F. Hope, M. A., F. R. S.; Sir S. R. Meyrick, K. H., LL. D., F. S. A.; R. Monckton Milnes, M. P.; T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F. R. S., F. S. A.; Sir J. Gardiner Wilkinson, F. R. S.

Treasurer — T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F. R. S., F. S. A.

Secretaries — T. Crofton Croker, F. S. A., M. R. I. A.; C. Roach Smith, Esq., F. S. A.
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence — Thomas Wright, M. A., F. S. A.
Hydrographical Secretary—Captain A. B. Becher, R. N.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

“THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND” was founded in December, 1843, under the style of the *British Archæological Association*. Its objects are to investigate, preserve, and illustrate all ancient monuments of history, customs, arts, &c., especially relating to these kingdoms.

Persons desirous of becoming *Subscribing members* are admitted by the central committee, on an intimation to that effect being communicated to the officers or to a member of the committee. Foreigners eminent for their Knowledge of Archæology or Art, are elected *Honorary Members* on the recommendation of any member of the committee. Persons who may be willing to aid the Institute by communicating information, without becoming subscribing members, are received as *Corresponding Members*, on the recommendation of any two members of the Society. Annual subscription One Pound or upwards, life composition Ten Pounds.

The Apartments of the Institute are at No. 12. Haymarket, where the meetings of the central committee, for the transaction of business, take place, and where the books, drawings, and general collec-

tions belonging to the Society are accessible to the members. The monthly meetings of the subscribing members are for the discussion of archæological subjects of inquiry, and the exhibition of antiquities, drawings, &c. They occur on the first Friday in each month, from November to June inclusive, at four o'clock. These meetings will take place during the ensuing season in the theatre of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 25. Great George Street, Westminster. The Annual Meeting of the Institute is held in one of the Cathedral towns or great cities of the kingdom, towards the close of the session of Parliament. The duration of this meeting is for one week; the ticket costs One Pound, and transferable tickets for ladies Ten Shillings, as at the meetings of the British Association. In addition to the general privileges, annual subscribers are entitled to receive the volume of each year's Proceedings at the general meeting.

Subscribing Members	-	-	900
Life	„	-	35
Corresponding	„	-	500
Honorary	„	-	49

President for the year 1846-7 — The Earl Fitzwilliam.

Vice-Presidents — The Marquis of Northampton; Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Secretaries — Peter Cunningham, Esq.; T. Hudson Turner, Esq.; Albert Way, Esq.

Treasurer — Rev. S. R. Maitland.

Editor of Publications — T. Hudson Turner, Esq.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

“THE SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY” was founded December 3d, 1844, to encourage and advance literature, science, and the arts in Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor; to collect information and impart to others, whatever is interesting, instructive, and authentic concerning those lands; to cultivate the study of the Hieroglyphics and Oriental Languages; to preserve copies of Ancient Inscriptions; to watch over, and, should circumstances permit, to explore and protect the Relics of Antiquity; and to direct the attention of Travellers to those subjects that are most worthy of investigation. The Society has entered upon its labours with great spirit; and in a field so interesting, and comparatively untrodden, — for it does not come legitimately within the range either of the Royal Asiatic Society or the Royal Society of Literature, — much that is valuable may be accomplished.

A candidate is proposed by one member from personal knowledge, and seconded by another. After his election he pays, if Resident, One Guinea annually, and if Non-resident, nothing. Subscriptions are due in advance at the annual meeting on the 23d of April.

The Meetings are held at 71. Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, on the first Tuesday in the month, from November to June inclusive, at eight o'clock.

Resident Members	-	-	107
Non-resident	,,	-	92

President — (No such officer appointed).

Treasurer — Samuel Sharpe, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries — (For Syria) William Holt Yates, M.D., Suweidiyah, near Antioch, Syria; (Home) W. F. Ainsworth, F. G. S., F. R. G. S., New Road, Hammersmith.

Hon. Foreign Secretary — William Plate, LL. D., 5. Montague Place, Kentish Town.

Publishers — Madden and Malcolm, Leadenhall Street.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

“THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY” was founded in July, 1845, for the purpose of affording adequate opportunities for instruction in Practical Chemistry, at a moderate expense, and for promoting the general advancement of Chemical Science, and its applications to Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Useful Arts, by means of a well-appointed laboratory.

The College is open to subscribers of Two Guineas annually, at No. 16. Hanover Square. The Anniversary is on the first Monday in June.

The number of Members at present enrolled may be stated at 700; and there are this session 46 Students working in the College Laboratory.

President — His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.

Vice-Presidents — The Duke of Sutherland; the Marquises of Lansdowne, Northampton, and Breadalbane; the Earls of Essex, Fitzwilliam, Clarendon, Chichester, Ducie, Aberdeen, and Ellesmere; the Bishops of Durham and Oxford; the Lords Brougham, Portman, Palmerston, J. Russell, Sandon, and R. Grosvenor; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Sir Charles Grey; Baron Liebig; Capt. Sir W. E. Denison; and Richard Blakemore, and James Thomson, Esqrs.

Treasurer— Benjamin Bond Cabbell, M. P., F.R. S.

Professor — A. W. Hofmann, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor — John B. Blyth, M. D.

Secretary — Mr. William Johnson.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.*

“THE PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON” was established for the exhibition and examination of specimens, drawings, microscopic preparations, casts or models of morbid parts, with accompanying written or oral descriptions illustrative of Pathological Science.

The Society consists of Honorary, Resident, and Non-resident Members; the definition of “Resident” being within ten miles of the General Post Office. Non-resident Members pay a Life Subscription of Two Guineas, and Resident Members One Guinea on admission, and One Guinea annually.

* Neither the MS. account of this Society, nor the proof, was returned by the Secretary.

The meetings occur twice in the month, on Tuesday evenings, from October to June inclusive. The Society's Rooms are at 21. Regent Street.

Resident Members	-	-
Non-resident	„	-
Honorary	„	-

President — C. J. B. Williams, M.D., F.R. S.

Treasurer — James Copeland, M.D., F.R. S.

Secretaries — Edward Bentley, M.D.; Nathaniel Ward, Esq.

I. LEARNED SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND

(Continued).

**2. NATIONAL SOCIETY,
NOT METROPOLITAN.**

3. PROVINCIAL SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

(1) CHARTERED.

(2) UNCHARTERED.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

“ THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE ” was instituted at York, on the 27th of September, 1831. The proposal to form such an association was suggested by Sir David Brewster, in a letter to Mr. John Phillips, one of the Secretaries of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society; and after receiving universal and cordial approval in that locality, it was submitted to men of Science all over the United Kingdom, and was received with equal favour. The objects of the Association are (1) to give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to Scientific inquiry: (2) to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science in different parts of the British Empire, with one another, and with foreign philosophers: and (3) to obtain a more general attention to the objects of Science, and a removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress.

The objects of the Association being more of a general than of a local kind, it cannot strictly be called either Metropolitan or Provincial: in this respect it is unlike the two Archæological Societies, which though they itinerate, are central in London. Its meetings are held annually, in the summer months, in some of the larger provincial towns; and on these occasions the towns of Ireland and Scotland as well as of England have been honoured by its visits. It is difficult to over estimate or even to imagine the amount of benefit conferred upon Science

in the provinces, by these annual gatherings. Societies which were unnoticed and unknown, have by a little fostering care and judicious advice, risen to importance,—many others have been originated,—inquiries and observations have been set on foot,—and a pleasing and beneficial interest has been awakened in the minds of many, for learning generally, — from ordinary intercourse with the men whose names and acquirements have long been regarded with respect. Besides, the broader basis, geographically, upon which the Association acts, gives it great advantages in prosecuting certain classes of observations; and the friendly intercourse of the more prominent cultivators of science, in their various departments, tends to elicit new truths, to enlighten old ones, and to show that a connexion subsists among all.

The following list exhibits the number of General Meetings since the Association was organised, the time of each, the locality, and the name of the President.

1st, YORK,	27th Sept., 1831,	The Earl Fitzwilliam, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.
2d, OXFORD,	18th June, 1832,	Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.
3d, CAMBRIDGE,	24th June, 1833,	Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., V. P. R. S., &c.
4th, EDINBURGH,	8th Sept., 1834,	Sir Thos. M. Brisbane, K. C. B., D. C. L.
5th, DUBLIN,	10th Aug., 1835,	Rev. Provost Lloyd.
6th, BRISTOL,	22d Aug., 1836,	The Marquis of Lans- downe, D.C.L., F.R.S.
7th, LIVERPOOL,	11th Sept., 1837,	The Earl of Burlington, F. R. S., F. G. S.
8th, NEWCASTLE,	20th Aug., 1838,	The Duke of Northum- berland, F.R.S., F.G.S.

9th,	BIRMINGHAM,	26th Aug., 1839,	Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, M. A., F. R. S.
10th,	GLASGOW,	17th Sept., 1840,	The Marquis of Breadalbane.
11th,	PLYMOUTH,	29th July, 1841,	Rev. Professor Whewell, F. R. S., &c.
12th,	MANCHESTER,	23d June, 1842,	The Earl of Ellesmere, F. S. A., F. G. S.
13th,	COEK,	17th Aug., 1843,	The Earl of Rosse, F. R. S.
14th,	YORK,	26th Sept., 1844,	Very Rev. G. Peacock, F. R. S., &c.
15th,	CAMBRIDGE,	19th June, 1845,	Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., F. R. S.
16th,	SOUTHAMPTON,	10th Sept., 1846,	Sir R. I. Murchison, G. C. S., F. R. S.
17th,	OXFORD,	23d June, 1847,	Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M. P., D. C. L., F. R. S.

The persons who are qualified to become Members of the Association consist of the following classes, viz.

- (1) All who attended the First Meeting.
- (2) The Fellows and Members of Chartered Literary and Philosophical Societies, publishing Transactions.
- (3) The Officers and Members of Councils, or Managing Committees of Philosophical Institutions.
- (4) All Members of a Philosophical Institution, recommended by its Council or Managing Committee.
- (5) Other Members elected by the General Committee or Council, subject to the approval of a General Meeting.

The payments to be made are as follows:— Admission One Pound, and annual subscription One Pound; or Composition, including Admission, Ten Pounds. Besides the Members, there are Associates

for the Year, who pay One Pound; but they do not receive the Report gratuitously as the Members do, nor are they eligible to the offices of the Association as the Life and Annual Members are. Until the year 1845, the Composition was only Five Pounds; and until 1839 there was no fee on Admission. The Association therefore consists, practically, of five (not three) classes of persons, together with Corresponding Members nominated by the Council, who constitute a sixth.

The meetings of the Association continue for a week or longer; the place is appointed on each occasion at a previous meeting, and there are generally invitations from several towns, between which the Committee have to make a selection. The period of the meeting is usually characterised by gaiety and hospitality, in addition to scientific inquiry.

The General Committee consists of the following classes of persons: —

1. The Presidents and Officers of the present or of preceding years, and the Authors of papers which have appeared in the Reports.
2. Members who have communicated any paper to a Philosophical Society on subjects similar to those of the Association, and which has been published in the Transactions.
3. Office-bearers or delegates (not exceeding three) from any Philosophical Society publishing Transactions.
4. Office-bearers or delegates (not exceeding three) from any Philosophical Institution in the present or former places of meeting.

5. Foreigners specially appointed by the President and General Secretaries.

6. The Presidents, Vice-presidents, and Secretaries of Sections.

For the discharge of business, there are also various Sub-committees, called by different names, as —

I. SECTIONAL COMMITTEES. — These are appointed by the General Committee, to arrange and superintend the subjects of investigation in various sections and to report upon subjects prescribed. Of the Sections there are at present seven, but the number may be increased or diminished, as circumstances may suggest. They are —

A. Mathematics and Physics.

B. Chemistry and Mineralogy, including their application to Agriculture and the Arts.

C. Geology and Physical Geography.

D. Zoology and Botany.

(Sub-section) Ethnology.

E. Physiology.

F. Statistics.

G. Mechanical Science.

II. COMMITTEE OF RECOMMENDATIONS. — The recommendations from the Sectional Committees are received and reported upon by this committee; and no sum of money is granted for any object unless recommended by this Committee.

III. LOCAL COMMITTEES. — These make arrange-

ments for the Meetings in the various localities.

They may add to their number at pleasure.

The Authors of Papers only permit the Association to have the use of them: their right of property in such papers is not interfered with.

Life Members - - - - - 1850
 Subscribing Members and Associates about 500

President for the Oxford Meeting— Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M. P.

Vice-Presidents for Oxford— The Earl of Rosse; the Bishop of Oxford; the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; T. G. B. Estcourt, M. P.; the Dean of Westminster; Professor Daubeny; Professor Baden Powell.

General Treasurer— John Taylor, F. R. S., 2. Duke Street, Adelphi, London.

General Secretary—Lt. Col. Sabine, For. Ses. R. S., Woolwich.

Assistant-General Secretary—John Phillips, F. R. S., York.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

“THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY” was instituted November 15th, 1819, and incorporated by Royal Charter, August 3d, 1832. Its objects are the promotion of Scientific inquiries and facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of Philosophy and Natural

History. It has already published eight 4to. volumes of Transactions, chiefly on mathematical subjects.

The Members are styled Fellows, and each is known by the initial letters F. C. P. S. Every Fellow must be a Graduate of the University of Cambridge, and no graduate of the University is permitted to be an Honorary Member.

A Candidate for admission must be recommended by at least three Fellows, one of whom recommends him from personal knowledge; and at the second meeting after he is proposed he is elected by two-thirds of those voting. The payments are One Guinea on admission, and either One Guinea annually, or a Composition of Ten Guineas.

The Society's House, where the meetings are held, and the Library and Museum are deposited, is in All Saints' Passage, near the Colleges of St. John and Trinity. The Meetings are held on alternate Monday evenings, during full Term, at seven o'clock. The Annual General Meeting occurs on the 6th of November, or on the 7th, if the usual day should happen to be Sunday.

Ordinary Fellows	-	-	534
Honorary „	-	-	59
			593
			593

President — Rev. James Challis, M. A., Plumian Professor of Astronomy.

Vice-Presidents — Rev. W. Whewell, D. D., V.P.R.S., &c., Master of Trinity College; Rev.

A. Ollivant, D. D., Reg. Prof. Divinity, Trinity College; Rev. S. Earnshaw, M. A., St. John's College.

Treasurer — G. E. Paget, M. D., Caius College.

Secretaries — W. Hopkins, M. A., F. R. S., F. R. A. S., F. G. S., St. Peter's College; W. H. Miller, M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S., Professor of Mineralogy; Charles C. Babington, M. A., F. L. S., F. G. S., St. John's College.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

“THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER” was established in 1781; for the general purpose of diffusing Literary and Scientific intelligence, and of promoting the Literary and Scientific inquiries of learned men in the town and neighbourhood. Its first volume of *Memoirs* was published in 1789, and since that time there have been issued twelve volumes, in two series, the latter of which commenced in the year 1805. Several men of eminence have been connected with this Society since its institution; and the publications of the Society contain about thirty papers by the late Dr. Dalton. The original statements respecting the Atomic theory were given to this Society, October 21st, 1803, and occur in vol. i., new series.*

* “An inquiry into the relative weights of the ultimate particles of bodies, is a subject, as far as I know, entirely new; I have lately been prosecuting this inquiry with remarkable success.” (p. 286.) At p. 287. he gives a Table of Atomic Weights.

The Members of the Society are Ordinary, Corresponding, and Honorary. In every case, the certificate of a candidate is signed by three ordinary members; and this having been read at two ordinary meetings, he is elected by a majority of two thirds of the members present. The payments are Two Guineas of Admission fee, and an annual Subscription of One Guinea. The elections are made only at the quarterly meetings; the Anniversary is that which occurs in April.

The session extends from October to April inclusive. The Meetings are held on each alternate Tuesday throughout that period, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Ordinary Members	-	-	163
Honorary „	-	-	30
Corresponding „	-	-	20

President—Edward Holme, M. D., F. L. S.

Vice-Presidents — John Moore, F. L. S.; Peter Clare, F. R. A. S.; Joseph Atkinson Ransome, F. R. C. S.; Eaton Hodgkinson, F. R. S., F. G. S.

Treasurer — Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., F. R. S.

Secretaries — John Davies, M. W. S.; James P. Joule, Esq.

Librarian — F. E. Vembergue, Esq.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF
LIVERPOOL.

“THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF LIVERPOOL” was founded in the spring of 1812, and numbered during its first session fifty-six ordinary and five corresponding members. Its objects are, to promote Literature and Science generally, and to modify the local tendency to the pursuit of Commerce exclusively.

During a period of fourteen years (1817—1831) it was presided over by Roscoe the Historian, one of its first Vice-presidents was the late Dr. Bostock, and its first Secretary was Dr. Traill, now of the University of Edinburgh. On the 21st of October, 1844, it was united with the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Liverpool, which had maintained an independent existence from September 12th, 1836, the latter merging its name, but stipulating for a due representation of its subjects. At the end of the session 1844—5, the first volume of Proceedings and Papers was published. The Society has recently resolved to offer a gold medal annually for the best paper read at one of the meetings; but this may be from a person who is not a member. An arrangement has also been concluded with the Committee of the Royal Institution, by which every member has free access to its Museums and Gallery of Art, with liberty to introduce personally ladies and strangers; the Society is also allowed to use Apparatus, Speci-

mens, &c., when required for illustration in any of its papers.

The application for Membership must be signed by at least two members; and a month after it has been read in the Society, the Candidate is elected by a majority of four fifths. The payments are Half a Guinea on admission and Half a Guinea annually.

The meetings are held in the Rooms of the Royal Institution, on alternate Monday evenings, at seven o'clock, from October to the end of April. The Annual meeting is at the beginning of each Session, on the third Monday in October.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	132
Corresponding	-	-	-	63

President — Rev. James Booth, LL.D., F.R.S.,
M.R.I.A.

Vice-Presidents — Joseph Brooks Yates, F.S.A.,
M.R.G.S., M.P.S.; Samuel Turner, F.R.S.,
F.G.S., M.R.A.S.; John Cunningham, F.G.S.,
Hon. Mem. Roy. Cornw. G.S.

Treasurer — William H. Duncan, M.D.

Secretary — Felix Yaniewicz, Esq.

THE PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.

“THE PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION” was founded in 1812, for the promotion of useful knowledge, by encouraging habits of research, by promoting intellectual intercourse, and by reading essays and papers upon Literary and Scientific subjects. In 1819, a building was completed for containing the collections

of books, specimens of natural history, apparatus; &c.; it also affords accommodation for the Scientific meetings and for the periodical lectures. The building is known as the "Athenæum of the Plymouth Institution." The Society recognises among its prominent benefactors, the late Henry Woollcombe, F. S. A., Patron; Lt. Col. Hamilton Smith; Charles Eastlake, Esq.; Sir W. Snow Harris, F. R. S.; and the Rev. Dr. Byrth, F. S. A., now of Wallasea, Cheshire.

The Institution consists of Fellows, and Ordinary, Corresponding, and Honorary Members. A Fellow is elected by three fourths of those present at a meeting, after having had his certificate signed by three other Fellows, and exhibited to the Society at least seven days before. The election of a Member requires only a simple majority; the payment in both cases is One Guinea annually. The Members were originally called Associates; they are auditors, but are not expected to contribute papers.

The Society's session continues from the beginning of October to the end of March; and during this period the Meetings are held every Thursday evening at half past six.

Fellows	-	-	-	32
Ordinary Members	-	-	-	65
Life	„	-	-	38
Honorary	„	-	-	19

President — Sir Wm. Snow Harris, F. R. S.

Vice-President — W. Soltau, M. D.

Treasurer — I. L. Colley, Esq.

Secretary — W. H. Prance, Esq.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-
UPON-TYNE.

“THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE” was established on the 6th of February, 1813, to inquire into Antiquities in general, but especially into those of the North of England, and of the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham in particular. The Members are Ordinary, Corresponding, and Honorary; and no one is eligible as a Corresponding Member who is resident in any of the three counties mentioned, or in the “town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.” The Society has published three volumes of Transactions at various times. It is also possessed of a good Library and Museum, the latter of which is particularly rich in Roman Antiquities, found in general at the various stations on the Wall.

Candidates for admission as Ordinary Members, must be proposed at a regular meeting by at least three Members, and balloted for at the next succeeding meeting, when a majority of three fourths secures the election. Corresponding and Honorary Members are elected in the same way, except that they are proposed and balloted for on the same evening. The payments are, for Ordinary and Corresponding Members an admission fee of Two Guineas, and for the former an annual subscription of One Guinea.

The meetings are held on the first Tuesday in

every month, at the Society's Rooms, at seven o'clock in the evening. The Anniversary is on the first Monday in February, at noon.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	70
Corresponding „	-	-	-	3
Honorary „				not known.

President — Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart.

Vice-Presidents — Charles William Bigge, Esq.;
Sir Charles M. Monck, Bart.; John Hodgson
Hinde, M. P.

Secretaries — Edward Charlton, M. D.; John
Adamson, Esq.

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

“ THE ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL ” was founded February 11th, 1814, for the purpose of promoting the study of Geology, especially as connected with mining. Mr. Davies Gilbert, the President of the Royal Society, was the President of this Society till his death. It has published five volumes of Transactions.

Members are elected by ballot, and half the votes in favour of any one secures his election. The subscription is One Guinea annually, or Ten Guineas for life.

The meetings are held monthly, on Friday, at the Society's Rooms in Penzance; and the Annual Meeting occurs in October.

Ordinary Members	-	-	87
Associates	-	-	30
		—	117
Honorary Members	-	-	39
Corresponding	-	-	30
		—	69

President — Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M. P.,
F. R. S.

Treasurer — Joseph Carne, F. R. S.

Secretaries — L. R. Willan, M. B., M. L. ; Samuel
Pidwell, Esq.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY,
LEEDS.

“THE LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY” was founded January 14th, 1820, or, according to a MS. account of it, on December 18th, 1818. Its objects are the promotion of Science and Literature, by the reading of Papers, the delivery of Lectures, the formation of a Museum, the collection of a Library, and the establishment of a Laboratory fitted up with Apparatus. In some respects, the expectations of the founders have not been realised, especially in the procuring of Books and Philosophical Apparatus. A very excellent Museum, however, has been collected, chiefly by presentations from various friends; the Lectures are continued from time to time, and many of the papers read are of a high character.

A person desirous of becoming a Member must be

recommended by one existing member, after which he is balloted for in the usual way. The Payments are Three Guineas at Entrance, and One Guinea annually. There are also proprietors, who possess the privileges of Life Membership, and can transmit them, under certain limitations, to their respective representatives; and Subscribers, who have access to the Museum, and are auditors at the public meetings, for One Guinea annually.

The meetings are held at the Society's House on the first and third Friday in every month, from the third Friday in October to the first Friday in May inclusive, at seven o'clock in the evening. The Officers and Council are elected at the last meeting of the Session.

Proprietors	-	-	-	55
Ordinary Members	-	-	-	104
Subscribers	-	-	-	56
Honorary Members	-	-	-	33

President — Rev. William Sinclair, A. M.

Vice-Presidents — Rev. Joseph Holmes, D. D., and John Hope Shaw, Esq.

Treasurer — William Williams Brown, Esq.

Secretaries — William Sykes Ward, and George Shaw, Esqs.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.

“THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY” of Manchester was founded in 1821, for promoting natural history. The immediate cause of its formation was the death of Leigh Phillips, Esq., who possessed a good collection of foreign insects, which was transferred to the Society, and to which large additions have since been made. The ornithological collection is extremely numerous and varied, mammalia are more rare, and the whole are well set up. A room is devoted exclusively to the Natural History of the British Islands; the minerals of the late Mr. Strutt of Derby have formed the basis of an interesting collection in that department, and the collections of Mr. William Swainson have formed a similar nucleus for shells and corals.

Members, called Governors, are elected quarterly, by ballot, on the recommendation of two others from personal knowledge. The Admission Fee is Ten Pounds, and the Annual Subscription One Guinea and a Half. Annual Subscribers possessing no rights of membership pay Two Guineas annually.

The Society's Hall is in Peter Street, where the meetings are held on the first Wednesday in every month at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Governors	-	-	-	290
Ordinary Members	-	-	-	335
Annual Subscribers	-	-	-	20

President — Edward Holme, M. D., F. L. S.

Treasurer — Samuel Walker, Esq.

Secretaries — John Owen, Esq. ; Robert Mann, Esq.

Acting Curator — Captain Thomas Brown, M. W. S., &c.

THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

“ THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY ” was founded in 1822 ; to collect and diffuse information on the Antiquities, Geology, and Natural History of the County, — by the establishment of a Museum and Library and the holding of periodical meetings. In prosecuting its labours, the Society has met with considerable support, in public and private liberality. Thus, in 1824, three gentlemen now deceased, united their private collections in order to form a Museum ; in 1827, the Crown granted the grounds formerly occupied by the Abbey of St. Mary : in 1829, the inhabitants of the county and city subscribed £10,000 for the erection of the Museum opened in 1830 ; and in 1843, Stephen Beckwith, M. D., bequeathed to the Society the sum of £10,000. In 1831 the first meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at York, when Earl Fitzwilliam (then Viscount Milton) united in himself the offices of President of the Society and President of the Association.

Each candidate is recommended by three members, and balloted for at the next monthly meeting. The payments are Three Pounds on Admission, and Two

Pounds annually,—or for Members not resident in the County One Pound annually. The meetings are held at the Museum, at One o'clock, on the first Tuesday in every month, from October to June inclusive. The Society possesses a small but excellent Library, a Laboratory, a Theatre for public lectures, and an Observatory.

Members - - - 300

President—Earl Fitzwilliam, F. R. S.

Treasurer—Robert Davies, F. S. A.

Secretary—Thomas Meynell, Jun., F. L. S.

Keeper of the Museum—Edward Charlesworth, F. G. S.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD.

“THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY” of Sheffield was instituted 12th December, 1822, for the purpose of promoting Literature and Science generally, and of modifying the local tendency to Manufacturing pursuits exclusively. It possesses a Museum, containing a considerable number of valuable specimens in the departments of Zoology, Geology, &c.; and to its public meetings or lectures, those who are merely annual subscribers are admitted, as well as those who are Proprietors, or the responsible and working men of the Society. Several papers read at its meetings have been published separately; but no volume of Proceedings or Transactions has ever been issued by the Society.

Among its most active and useful members, it has numbered James Montgomery, Esq., "the Christian Poet;" Samuel Bailey, Esq., the late J. H. Abraham, Esq.; and Sir Arnold J. Knight, M. D.

Proprietors are elected by ballot, two thirds of the votes being necessary for that purpose; they pay Two Guineas on admission, and Two Guineas annually. Subscribers pay One Guinea annually. The meetings of the Society are held in the Music Hall, on the first Friday of every month, at seven o'clock.

Proprietors	-	-	-	75
Subscribers	-	-	-	122
Honorary Members	-	-	-	19
Corresponding	-	-	-	3

President — James Yates, F. R. S., F. G. S., M. P. S., Norton Hall.

Vice-Presidents — Rev. J. Manners, M. A.; S. Bailey, Esq.; S. Roberts, Jun., Esq.; H. Boulton, Esq.

Treasurer — John Ward, Esq.

Secretaries — William Lee, and Thomas Chesman, Esqrs.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, WHITBY.

"THE WHITBY LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY" was founded in 1822, for supporting a Museum, and for promoting the interests of Science by such other means as it may be able to undertake.

The members are elected by ballot; and they pay on Admission Two Guineas, with a Subscription of Half a Guinea annually. Those who pay Ten Guineas in one sum, or Five Guineas and Half a Guinea annually, are called Governors. There are also annual subscribers who do not take the rank of members, but who participate in the advantages of the Museum. The collection is an interesting one, especially in the fossils and antiquities of the east of Yorkshire; but the reading of papers, and the working of the Society in the usual way, is not much practised, from the limited extent of the Society.

Governors	-	-	-	-	12
Other Members	-	-	-	-	47
Annual Subscribers	-	-	-	-	13
Honorary Members	-	-	-	-	48

Patron — The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby.

President — Henry Belcher, Esq.

Treasurer — James Wilkinson, Esq.

Secretaries — Richard Ripley, Esq.; Rev. G. Young, D.D.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, HULL.

“THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF HULL” was founded 6th November, 1822, for the promotion of Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts. It endeavours to accomplish this by the usual means, of reading original Essays and Papers, —

requesting the Correspondence of persons of Scientific or Literary eminence, — collecting books and Philosophical Apparatus, — and forming a general Museum.

The Society consists of Ordinary, Honorary, and Benefactory Members, all of whom are admitted by ballot. The payments are One Pound Five Shillings per annum, or Fifteen Pounds in one sum: or the subscription may be partly compounded for by paying Five Pounds in one sum, and One Pound annually. The Society possesses an interesting collection which is arranged under the following heads, viz. (1) Geology, Conchology, and Botany; (2) Mineralogy; (3) Entomology; (4) Comparative Anatomy; (5) Ichthyology, Erpetology, and Crustaceology; (6) Zoology (in the non-specified branches); (7) Books, Antiquities, and Coins; and (8) Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

The Meetings of the Society are held at the Society's own Rooms, twelve times during the winter season, on alternate Tuesday evenings, at seven o'clock. The Session commences in November, and the Annual Meeting for electing officers, &c. takes place on the first Friday in May.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	275
Honorary	„	-	-	26

Hon. Secretary — Thomas John Pearsall, Esq.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY,
BRISTOL.

“THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY OF BRISTOL” is only a portion of a more extensive agency known as the *Bristol Institution*, which was projected in 1809, commenced in 1820, and opened in 1823. From the first of these dates, a Philosophical Society on a small scale had existed; and among its members the idea of the Institution originated. The first paper was read in the present Society, by Mr. (now the Very Rev. Dean) Conybeare, on the “Origin and Progress of Scientific and Literary Societies.” He has been a frequent contributor since, both to their Proceedings and to their Museum; as have also Dr. J. C. Prichard, and several other gentlemen of distinction. A very excellent Museum has been collected, chiefly by donations; and there is a small increasing Library. Courses of Lectures are delivered occasionally.

Every Member of the Institution is also a member of the Society on signing the laws of the latter; and these again elect their own Honorary Members, as well as ten resident members having similar privileges, and called Associates.

The meetings are of two kinds, public and private; and of each there appears to be one monthly, from November to May inclusive. They are held in the Institution.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	232
Honorary	„	-	-	92
Associates	-	-	-	10

Director — Very Rev. W. D. Conybeare, M. A.,
F. R. S., &c., Dean of Llandaff.

Pro Directors — James Cowles Prichard, M. D.,
F. R. S. M. W. S.; and the Very Rev. John
Lamb, D. D., Dean of Bristol.

Secretaries — George Downing Fripp, M. D.; and
William Sanders, F. G. S.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

“THE ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY” was instituted in 1828; for the purpose of promoting in the University a taste for Natural History, Experimental Philosophy, and Antiquarian and other branches of research, as well by occasional Meetings among its Members, as by the purchase of Books, Instruments, &c. connected with these departments of knowledge, for their use. The Members of the Society must be Graduates of some university, except in special cases, where undergraduates of their own may be admitted; and no one who is a Graduate of Oxford University can be elected an Honorary Member. In 1831, the British Association was invited to Oxford by this Society; and at its meeting in 1832 it was chiefly formed. The Society has again invited the Association for the present year.

Candidates for admission are proposed at one

meeting, and balloted for at the next. One black ball in ten excludes. The fees are One Guinea on Admission, and One Guinea annually during residence, *i. e.* within ten miles of Oxford.

The place of meeting is usually the Ashmolean Museum; and the occasions at least twice in each term. The Committee fix the days of meeting at the beginning of each term, and arrange the Papers for those meetings.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	320
Honorary	„	-	-	18

President — C. Daubeny, Esq., M. D., F. R. S.
F. G. S., Magd. Coll., Professor of Chemistry,
&c.

Treasurer — Rev. E. Hill, M. A., F. G. S., Christ Church.

Secretary — Rev. R. Walker, M. A., F. R. S.,
Wadh. Coll., Reader in Experimental Philo-
sophy.

SCARBOROUGH PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

“THE SCARBOROUGH PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY” was founded in 1830, for the purpose of forming an interesting general Museum, and of turning it to useful account, in the illustration of Scientific investigations and discussions. The person mainly instrumental in its establishment was the late John Dunn, Esq., and he was ably seconded by the late Dr. W. Smith, “the father of English Geology,” as

well as by other individuals. The collection is very valuable for a provincial town; and is particularly rich in Geological specimens. Their arrangement is strictly natural, and when adopted was one of the first of the kind in Great Britain. The fossils are placed on sloping shelves, in vertical succession, so as to represent their position in the different stratifications from which they have been removed.

It is to be regretted that the labours of this Society are so strictly confined to mere collecting, without any adequate attempt being made to elicit new facts or to illustrate old ones. This, however, is mainly the fault of circumstances, *e.g.* a limited permanent population, and lukewarmness on the part of the general subscribers.

President — Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M. P.

Secretary — Dr. John Dunn.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

“THE ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY” was instituted in 1833, and was the first Society in the kingdom which adopted this peculiar name, or had precisely the same object. This is, the encouragement of Science and the Fine and Industrial Arts: (1) by offering Prizes for Mechanical inventions and improvements, or for Original and other productions in the Fine Arts, and for Essays on subjects of interest, especially on those relating to the County; and (2) by holding an Annual Exhibition of Models

of Machinery, Specimens of the Fine and Industrial Arts, &c. &c. This Society has been very successful in introducing to public notice men of mechanical and artistic talent; and as a sample of the stimulus which it has given to useful mechanical invention may be mentioned the "Man-machine" for raising and lowering miners in deep mines. It has also procured much statistical information relative to the County.

The Members pay to the Funds not less than Five Shillings annually, and the subscriptions range to Two Guineas. A small fee is paid by persons above the rank of ordinary workmen, who wish to compete for prizes.

The meetings are held in the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth. The Exhibition is held in the Autumn of each year, and the Annual Meeting of Members is in December.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	380
Honorary	„	-	-	34

President — Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M. P.,
F. R. S., &c.

Treasurer — William Gay, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries — R. Taylor, F. G. S. ;
Lieut. J. S. Jago, R. N.

Assistant Secretary — Mr. W. W. Rundell, Falmouth.

WORCESTERSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

“THE WORCESTERSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY” was instituted in 1833; to establish a Museum containing objects specially connected with the County, with others generally useful and interesting. The first stone of the present Museum was laid in 1835, and it was opened on the 26th of October, 1837. During the Easter week of the year 1838, the Museum was thrown open to the public by free tickets obtained from the Members, when no fewer than 13,035 persons inspected the curiosities, without the occurrence either of loss or accident.

Persons become Members either at the Anniversary or at the Monthly Council Meetings; and they pay Fifty Pounds if Shareholders, Ten Pounds if Honorary Life Members, and One Guinea annually if only Subscribers.

The meetings are held in the Lecture Room of the Society, in the Spring and Autumn Months, at half-past seven in the evening.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	200
Honorary corresponding	,,	-		20

President — Charles Hastings, M. D., F. G. S.

Hon. Curators — R. J. N. Streeton, M. D.; John Walcot, Esq.

Treasurer — Capt. Sherwood.

Secretary — Mr. George Reece.

THE SHROPSHIRE AND NORTH WALES NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

“THE SHROPSHIRE AND NORTH WALES NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY” was established on the 26th of June, 1835. Its objects are, (1) the formation of a Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, especially with a view to this particular district; (2) the collection of a Library of Scientific Books; (3) the collection and preservation for future use, of Statistical, Meteorological, Geological, Antiquarian, and other information, or facts illustrative of the district.

The Society's business is managed by a Council of twelve, six of whom retire annually; and the Property is vested in seven trustees, who are the Lords-lieutenants of the six counties in North Wales and of the county of Salop. The Annual Subscription is One Guinea.

The usual place of meeting is at the Museum, Shrewsbury, on days fixed by the Council. The members have been considerably reduced of late years; at present they are about eighty in number.

President — R. A. Slaney, Esq.

Vice-Presidents — Rev. E. Bickersteth; Panton Corbett, Esq.; John Edwards, Esq.; T. C. Eyton, Esq.

Treasurer — Thomas Eyton, Esq.

Secretary — Henry Johnson, M. D.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.

“THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY” of Manchester was founded in 1838, for the cultivation of Geology, and more especially the Geology of the surrounding district. The members possess a good Museum and a small Library. The whole of the collection of Mr. Cumberland of Bristol was presented to the Society by James Heywood, Esq., F. R. S., F. S. A., of Acresfield near Manchester.

Candidates for Membership must be recommended by two members, from personal knowledge; on their election there is no Admission fee, and the Annual subscription is One Pound. The Society's Rooms, where their collections are deposited and their meetings held, are at the Royal Institution, Mosley Street. The meetings occur on the last Thursday in the month, from October to June, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Ordinary Members - - 180

President — Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., F. R. S.,
F. G. S.

Vice-Presidents — James Heywood, Esq., F. R. S.
&c.; James Black, M. D., F. G. S.; Ralph
Thicknesse, Esq.; George W. Ormerod, Esq.,
A. M., F. G. S..

Treasurer — Henry Bowman, Esq.

Secretaries — Captain Thomas Brown, M. W. S.;
John R. Lingard, Esq.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

“THE LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY” was founded on the 23rd of October, 1838. Its objects are to promote the useful and practical arts, to increase both the theoretical and practical knowledge of the subjects within its range, and to secure to Inventors those advantages, which in every department of Science have been found to result from mutual encouragement. The Society publishes Transactions occasionally.

Members are elected by ballot, four fifths of the votes being required; and the payments are eleven shillings annually. The meetings are held in the Royal Institution during nine months of the year; the vacation is in summer, and the annual meeting in January.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	148
Honorary	„	-	-	3
Corresponding	„	-	-	25

President — Henry Dawson, Esq.

Vice-Presidents — Rev. A. Hume, LL. D., F. S. A.,
and Robert Mather, Esq.

Treasurer — C. J. Smith, Esq.

Secretary — C. F. Salt, Esq.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE WEST RIDING.

“THE GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE” was founded in 1838, for the promotion of objects similar to those of the British Association, of which this Society is a declared imitation. It is of course itinerating and not stationary, but is limited to the larger towns within the district, each place being visited in rotation. The Society has also been specially invited to Hull, to meet the Yorkshire Agricultural Society; and to York, to meet the Archæological Society, during its visit to that city.

The Society publishes Transactions, in which some papers of great merit may be found. The small charge of Half a Crown is made for the publication, in addition to the annual subscription. Almost all the men of talent in the riding have been called into the ranks of the Society; and a friendly feeling has been cultivated among them. Dr. Liebig, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and Professor Sedgwick have occasionally attended the meetings and taken part in the business. Dr. Scoresby, Professor Phillips, Professor Johnston and others, have proved themselves useful members.

The meetings are held usually on the first Wednesday in each quarter; but some departure from this arrangement occurs occasionally, to suit the convenience of the President. The place of meeting is announced at the previous one. The subscription is Ten Shillings per annum.

Members - - - - 380

President — The Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam.

Secretary — The Rev. William Thorp, Womersby
Vicarage, Pontefract.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, OXFORD.

“THE OXFORD SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,” was founded in 1839, and aims at the collection of Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the forms of arches, vaults, &c.; and such other Architectural specimens as the funds of the Society will permit. It directs attention also, to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages; and seeks for Historical notices of Founders and Architects, Dates of erection, &c.

Candidates for Membership are proposed at one meeting and balloted for at the next, when one black ball in five excludes. The annual subscription is One Guinea, due on the first of January, or a Composition of Five Guineas in one sum; and non-resident members are exempt from all further payments, when they have paid Seven Guineas in annual subscriptions.

The Meetings of the Society are held at Holywell, Oxford, — where it possesses a library, collection of models, seals, rubbings of brasses, and other objects, — on particular days, two at least in each term, as fixed by the Committee. Papers are published from

time to time, as the Committee see fit, and arrangements are made by which they may be obtained by the public, as well as by the members.

Ordinary life Members	-	-	303
„ subscribing	-	-	294
Honorary Members	-	-	18

President — The Rev. the Master of University College.

Treasurer — S. W. Wayte, M. A., Trinity College.

Secretaries — E. A. Freeman, B. A., Trinity College; E. C. Lowe, B. A., Lincoln College.

NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, PENZANCE.

“THE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PENZANCE” was established in 1839, for the purpose of investigating the Natural History and Antiquities of West Cornwall, and also for recording other remarkable phenomena. A Report is published annually, and the Society possesses an interesting museum.

Candidates are balloted for after a month's notice, and when elected, pay Ten Shillings annually. The place of meeting is at the Society's Museum in the Town Hall, on the first Tuesday in every month, at noon. The Anniversary occurs in the second week of October.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	90
Honorary	„	-	-	6
Associate	„	-	-	2

President — John Paynter, Esq.

Vice-Presidents — Col. Robyns, R. M.; J. J. Boase;
E. Boletho; and J. S. Campbell, Esqs.

Treasurer — R. Long, Esq.

Secretaries and Curators — Messrs. J. N. R. Millet;
Edward H. Rodd; and R. Q. Couch.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

“ THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY ” was founded in May, 1840, for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities. It has already published twelve tracts, which form one complete 4to. volume. The Museum of Antiquities belonging to the Society has already attained considerable value, and is deposited, by the permission of the University, in the same room as the Mesman collection of pictures.

Candidates are proposed at one meeting, and balloted for at the next; and they pay when they become members, One Guinea annually to the Society, or a Composition of Ten Guineas.

The meetings are held, by permission, in the Rooms of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, at least once during each Term, but the exact degree of frequency and other details are at the discretion of the Council.

Members - - - - 106

President — The Rev. Robert Willis, M. A., F. R. S.,
Jacksonian Professor.

Treasurer — Charles C. Babington, M. A., F. L. S.,
F. G. S., St. John's College.

Secretary — The Rev. Charles John Ellicott, M. A.,
St. John's College.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

“THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION” was founded in 1846; in order to examine, preserve, and illustrate, all Ancient Monuments and Remains of the History, Manners, Customs, and Arts of Wales and its Marches. Its regulations are at present only provisionally adopted, as they have not received the sanction of the First Annual Meeting.

No pecuniary subscription is required of any Member, but donations are lodged in the hands of the Treasurer. There are sixteen Local Secretaries, one for each of the Counties in the Principality, and one for each of the Counties of the Marches. The Annual Meeting is to take place in one of the principal towns of the Principality and its Marches. Accounts of the Proceedings will appear regularly in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The Bishops of Llandaff, St. Asaph, Bangor, and St. David's are Patrons of the Society, and it is receiving, almost daily, new proofs of valuable support.

Members - - - - 211

President — Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.,
M. P., F. S. A., Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire.

Secretaries — Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M. A.,
Llandeg-fan and Manchester; Rev. John
Williams, M. A., Nerquis, Mold.

Publisher of the "Archæologia"—Pickering, London.

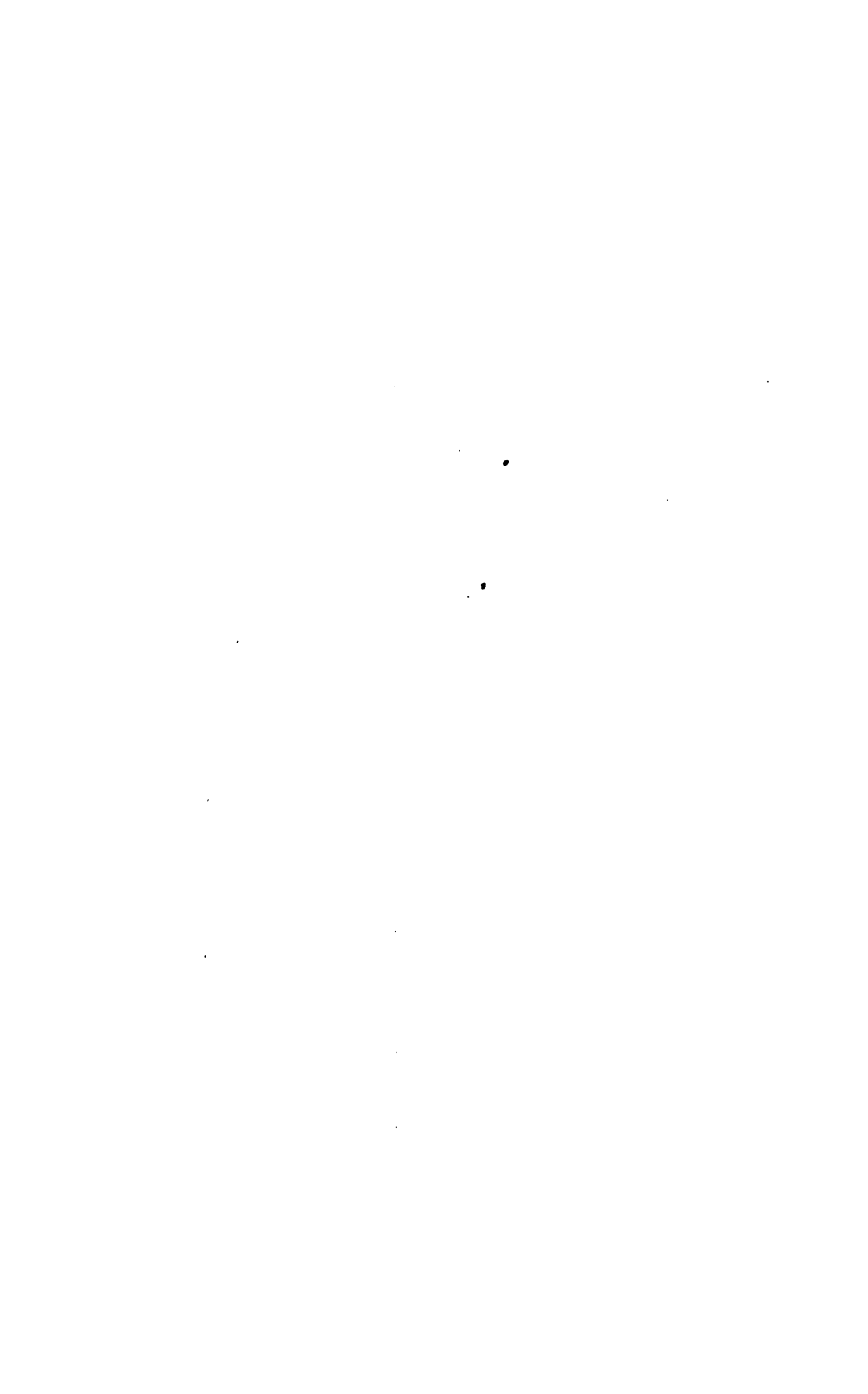
SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

"THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY" was founded June 18th, 1846; to investigate whatever relates to the Civil or Ecclesiastical History, Topography, Ancient Buildings, or Works of Art, within the County. It seeks for gifts or loans of Ancient Documents relating to estates, manors, wills or pedigrees; and collects in general MSS., books, maps, prints, coins, drawings, seals or copies of them, rubbings of brasses, plans of buildings, &c.

Candidates are proposed at the Meetings of the Society or of the Committee; and one black ball in five excludes. The annual subscription is Ten Shillings, or a composition of Five Pounds. There are also Associates, who pay no subscription, and have not the right of voting.

There are five Local Secretaries in different parts of the County, to facilitate the collection of accurate information, respecting objects of local interest.

Ordinary Members	-	-	171
Associates	-	-	3



MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

“THE MEDICAL SOCIETY” of Edinburgh, otherwise known as the “Royal Medical Society,” was instituted in 1734, but its first authentic documents are dated 1737; and it was incorporated by Royal Charter, December 14th, 1778. Its objects are, the advancement of Medical Science, and the discussion of questions either purely medical or akin to Medicine. This being the oldest society in Scotland, has numbered many Physicians and Surgeons of great distinction among its members; and the establishment of the London Medical Society was mainly owing to Dr. Russel, who had previously been one of the six founders of this Society. Among the names of former Presidents, occurs that of Robert Emmett, the Irish patriot. On the 17th of February, 1837, there was a Centenary Dinner in Edinburgh, attended by the members and friends of the Society, when more than a hundred attended. The Centenary Oration, delivered by Mr. Carpenter, the senior President (now Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S.) afforded great satisfaction, and has since been published.

A candidate for membership must be recommended by six members; and at the ballot, a week after, his election is secured by two thirds of the votes. The fees are Eight Pounds in all, or Ten Pounds if paid in five annual instalments. The meetings are held in the Society's Hall, 11. Surgeons' Square, Edin-

burgh ; every Friday evening during the winter, at seven o'clock. The session commences on the first Friday in November.

Presidents — Drs. Young and Gillespie, Messrs. Haldane and Morris.

Treasurer — James F. Macfarlan, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries — James Nasmyth, Jun. Esq. ; James Lumsdaine, Esq.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

“ THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH ” was established in 1739, as the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, and the date of its Charter of incorporation is 29th March, 1783. In 1811 it received a second Charter. Its object is generally, the encouragement of Science and Literature. From its position as the metropolis of an ancient kingdom, and the seat of a University, Edinburgh has been, especially for the last century and a half, a locality for the centralising of intellectual capabilities and intellectual exertions. The *Select Society*, which embraced Lord Kaimes, Hume, Robertson, Blair, &c. was one form in which these intellectual tendencies showed themselves, — the *Royal Society* is another. The advantages in the latter case are, greater celebrity and more extended usefulness, a perpetuation of valuable trains of thought, and an intercourse through Proceedings and Transactions,

with all parts of the empire. The subjects treated of and the character of the members were formerly of two kinds, *Physical* and *Literary*; but from the scarcity of *Literary* communications, the division has been abandoned. The Royal Society has already completed sixteen volumes of *Transactions*, the last embracing the papers read during the years 1845—46.

The application from a Candidate is signed by one ordinary Fellow, and is printed in the circulars for three ordinary meetings, together with the name of the Fellow recommending. At the election by ballot, at least twenty-four must vote, of which number at least two thirds must be in favour of the candidate, to secure his election. The Fees are for Fellows resident in Scotland, Five Guineas on Admission, and Three Guineas annually. Fellows residing elsewhere are not permitted to subscribe, but must pay on admission Fifty Guineas in one sum, — that is, the usual admission fee, and composition at the rate of fifteen years' purchase. The number of Honorary Fellows is limited to fifty-six, of whom twenty may be British subjects.

The Apartments of the Royal Society are at the Royal Institution, Prince's Street; here the meetings are held, and there is an interesting museum, library, &c. The ordinary meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of every month, from November to June inclusive. The Anniversary meeting for the election of officers, &c., is on the fourth Monday in November. Each Fellow is known by the initial letters F. R. S. E.

Ordinary Fellows, subscribing	-	-	-	136
„ „ for life	-	-	-	143
				279
Honorary „ British	-	-	-	20
„ „ Foreign	-	-	-	36

President — Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. H.

Vice-Presidents — Sir D. Brewster, K. H. ; Earl Cathcart ; Very Rev. Principal Lee ; Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. ; Rt. Rev. Bishop Terrot ; Dr. Christison.

Treasurer — John Russell, Esq.

Secretaries to Ordinary Meetings — David Milne, Esq. ; Dr. Gregory.

General Secretary — Professor Forbes.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.

“THE ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY” was instituted in 1771, and incorporated in 1788. Its constitution describes it as “exclusively devoted to Natural History and the Physical Sciences.” Almost from the date of its institution this Society has occupied a prominent position ; and it is described in its charter as possessing property of a House and Grounds in Hunter’s Park, and a Library valued at £1000. At various periods, other Societies of less importance have been united with it, so that its members are very numerous. Thus, in 1782, the

CHIRURGO-MEDICAL SOCIETY was joined with it; in 1796, the AMERICAN PHYSICAL; in 1799, the HIBERNIAN MEDICAL; in 1803, the CHEMICAL; in 1812, the NATURAL HISTORY; and in 1813, the DIDACTIC SOCIETY. Among the members who joined with the Natural History Society in 1812, were Henry Brougham and James Mackintosh; and there are few men of great celebrity connected with the Northern Metropolis, who have not been at one time members of this Society. It indulges in discussions to a much greater extent than is usual in Learned Societies in general.

The certificate of a Candidate for admission must be signed by six members; and at the ballot, two thirds of the votes are necessary to secure his election. The fees are One Pound Five Shillings on Admission, and One Guinea for each of two successive sessions, after which payments cease. The meetings are held in the University, during the winter session, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock.

In 1788, the number of members was 440; in 1830, it was 1300; it is now about 1600.

Presidents — R. Halliday Gunning, M.D.; Alexander Kemp, Esq.; and R. W. Young, M.D.

Treasurer — Professor Dick.

Hon. Secretary — Nicolson C. Mackenzie, Esq.

ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS.

“THE ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS” was founded in 1821, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1841. Its original name was “THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE USEFUL ARTS IN SCOTLAND;” or, expressed with more brevity, “THE SOCIETY OF ARTS IN SCOTLAND.” It aims not only at promoting the Useful Arts, but also such branches of Science as bear upon the Useful Arts.

The gentlemen to whom the existence of the Society is mainly attributable, were Sir David Brewster, K. H., Sir George Mackintosh, Bart., and Sir John Robison, for some time the Secretary. The late Alexander Keith, Esq. of Dunottar bequeathed to the Society the sum of £400, to found the “Keith Prize” for rewarding important Inventions, Improvements, or Discoveries in the Useful Arts. A similar prize for the encouragement of skill in manufacturing watches, was founded by the bequest of the late William Auld, Esq.

A Candidate for membership must be recommended by at least one Fellow; and when balloted for, at the next meeting, the consent of two thirds is necessary. The payments are One Guinea at Entrance, and One Guinea annually. The meetings are held temporarily in a Hall at 91. Prince’s Street, the rooms in the Royal Institution having been found inconvenient for the increasing number of members. The meetings occur on the second and fourth Mondays in each month, from November to April inclusive, at eight

o'clock in the evening. The Annual General Meeting is the first of the meetings in November.

The Ordinary Members are styled Fellows, and each is known by the initial letters F. R. S. S. A., which, however, are rarely used.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	394
Honorary	„	-	-	104
Associates	-	-	-	44

President — David Maclagan, M. D., F. R. S. E.

Vice-Presidents — George Tait, Esq., Advocate;

George Wilson, M. D., F. R. S. E.

Treasurer — John Scott Moncrieff, Esq., 4. Albyn Place.

Secretary — James Tod, Esq., W. S., 21. Dublin Street.

WERNERIAN SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.

“THE WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY” was instituted 12th January, 1808; to promote the study of Natural History generally, and especially to investigate the Natural History of Scotland; by holding periodical meetings for the reading of communications, &c., by offering premiums, publishing Transactions, and forming a Library. On the 10th of February, 1808, the Society obtained from the Town Council of Edinburgh, an incorporating charter or “Seal of Cause;” and at the commencement of the third session, it resolved to publish Memoirs in the 8vo. form. Of these eight volumes have been already issued.

A Candidate must be recommended by two members of the Society; the proposal is announced in the next printed billet; and the election takes place by ballot. Ordinary Resident Members pay One Guinea yearly, or Ten Guineas as Composition; and Non-resident Members pay Seven Guineas in full.

The Society meets in a room connected with the University Museum. The meetings are held during the Winter and Spring months, on alternate Saturdays, at two o'clock. Each Member is known by the initial letters M. W. S.

Ordinary Members, Resident	-	70
" " Non-resident	22	
Honorary "	-	10
Foreign "	-	17
Corresponding -	-	8

President — Robert Jameson, F.R. SS. L. & E.,
Prof. of Nat. Hist. in the University of Edinburgh.

Vice-Presidents — Dr. R. K. Greville, F.R. S. E.;
Rev. Dr. Brunton, F.R. S. E.; Professor Good-
sir, F.R. S. E.; Dr. Charles Anderson, M.R.C.S.;
William Copland, Esq., F.R. S. E.; Dr. John
Coldstream, M. R. C. P.

Joint Secretaries — Pat. Neill, LL. D., F.R. S. E.;
T. Jameson Torrie, F.R. S. E.

Treasurer — A. G. Ellis, Esq.

Joint Librarians — James Wilson, F.R. S. E.; Dr.
R. Hamilton, F.R. S. E.

Artist — W. H. Townsend, Esq.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.

“ THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH ” was established 12th April, 1752; (1) to commemorate the discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, (2) to cherish a kindly feeling among the members of the Medical Profession, and (3) to foster a spirit of Experimental Inquiry among the Students at this School of Medicine. The members of the Society endeavour to accomplish the first and second of these objects, by dining together annually on the 12th of April, the birth day of the illustrious HARVEY; and the third, by bestowing an annual prize on the author of the best Essay on a subject announced by the Society. The members, if resident in Edinburgh, must be Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, or of the Royal College of Surgeons, or Medical Officers, actual or retired, in some department of the Public Service. Country residents are admissible, if Graduates in Medicine or Licentiates in Surgery.

Members are admitted by ballot, and require three fourths of the votes. The payments are only Five Shillings annually, to defray necessary expenses.

The places of meeting are the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the British Hotel, Queen Street. There is but one business meeting in the year, on the Second Saturday in March, when Members are elected, &c.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	65
Honorary „	-	-	-	2

President — John Scott, M. D.

Secretaries — Richard Huie, M. D. ; P. D. Handy-
side, M. D.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.

“THE JURIDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH” was instituted in 1773, for the encouragement of the Study of the Law ; and it has been so far successful that many of those who have occupied the Bench, and the higher offices of the Bar in Scotland, may be found on its Roll of Members. The questions for discussion are complicated points of law, which may be either quite fictitious, or actually suggested in the course of business.

All applications for Membership are by petition. Petitions are received only from Advocates or Gentlemen studying for the Bar, from Writers to the Signet, or from those who are or have been apprentices to Writers to the Signet. Each petition is accompanied by an attestation of qualification, from two Members of the Society. The admission is by ballot ; and the payments are Three Guineas on Admission, including a Contribution to the Library, and Five Shillings as Officer’s Fee ; together with a subscription of One Guinea Annually.

The Meetings are held in the Hall of the Society, on the evening of every Wednesday from the first Wednesday of November to the end of March, (ex-

cepting the first Wednesday of the Christmas recess of the Court of Session,) at eight o'clock. The Ordinary Members may become Extraordinary Members, when they are of three years' standing, and have performed all the duties required of them by the Society's Laws.

Presidents — John Kennedy, Jr., Esq., W.S.;
Archibald Grahame, Esq., Advocate; George
Burnett, Esq., Advocate.

Treasurer and Secretary — James Mackonochie,
Esq., Advocate.

Librarian — Gordon Forlong, Esq., Advocate.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND.

“THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND” was instituted in 1780, for the exclusive purpose of promoting Archæology, more especially as connected with the Antiquities and Historical Literature of Scotland. Its members are known by the formula “F. S. A. Scot.,” and its Honorary and Corresponding members respectively by the variety “Hon. Memb. S. A. Scot.,” or “Corr. Memb. S. A. Scot.”

A person wishing to become a Fellow, after having been nominated, recommended, balloted for and elected in the usual way, pays Two Guineas on Admission, and either One Guinea Annually, or Fifteen Guineas for life Composition. The number of Honorary Members is limited to twenty-five; that of Ordinary and Corresponding Members is unlimited,

The Society's Rooms are at the Hall, No. 24. George Street, where there is an interesting museum, especially of North British Antiquities, and a valuable collection of books. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of every month, at three o'clock P. M., beginning on the Second Monday in December, and ending on the last Monday in June. The Anniversary Meeting for the election of Office-bearers, &c. is on the 30th of November.

Ordinary Fellows	-	-	-	175
Corresponding Members	-	-		
Honorary	„	-	-	22

President — Most Hon. the Marquess of Breadalbane, K. T.

Vice-Presidents — Professor J. S. More; Lieut. Col. Cadell; W. Waring Hay, Esq.

Treasurer — David Laing, Esq.

Museum Curators — Alexander Macdonald, and Robert Frazer, Esqrs.

Foreign Secretary — Rev. Alexander Brunton, D. D.

Secretary — W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq.

HUNTERIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

“THE HUNTERIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH” was founded in 1824, for the cultivation of Medicine and the auxiliary Sciences.

The certificate of a Candidate for Membership,

requires the signatures of six actual members; and at the ballot, eight black balls exclude. The fees are One Guinea on Admission, and One Guinea annually.

The place of Meeting is the Society's Hall of the University; and the time is Wednesday evening at seven.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	721
Honorary	„	-	-	40

Secretary — James A. Wilson, Esq.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

“THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH” was founded in 1834, for the purpose of promoting and extending a knowledge of the Science of Geology, including Mineralogy and other collateral branches of study.

A Candidate for Membership is recommended by one member, and at the ballot, a simple majority secures his election. The payments are Half a Crown on Admission, and such sums afterwards, — generally under Half a Guinea annually, — as the current expenses of the Society may require. The persons connected with this Society are styled “Members,” and are known respectively by the initial letters M. G. S. E. A Library and Museum have been added to the Society, to which all the Members have free access.

The meetings are held in the Class Room, No. 2. Drummond Street, every alternate Thursday evening, at half-past eight o'clock.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	40
Honorary	„	-	-	8
				<hr/>
				48
				<hr/>

President — Alexander Rose, F. R. S. A. Scot.

Vice-President — George Lyon, Esq.

Treasurer — Robert Dun, Esq.

Secretary — James Brown, Esq.

Librarian — Mr. John Rose.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

“THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH” was instituted on the 17th of March, 1836, for the promotion of Botanical Science, also of such parts of the other branches of Natural History as are more immediately connected with it. Besides the ordinary means of accomplishing its objects, — such as the reading and publishing of original papers, &c., — Botanical excursions are made to various parts of the Kingdom, and Local Secretaries are appointed for promoting the Society’s views in their respective districts. The peculiar feature, however, in the constitution of the Society, is the provision made for the interchange of Specimens, — by founding a central *Herbarium* in connexion with the University,

which is perpetually augmented by contributions from the Local Secretaries, and from Ordinary and Foreign Members. Of the Specimens thus collected, an annual distribution and interchange takes place, precedence being given, in the case of rare plants, to National Institutions, Chartered Societies, and Universities. Thus each individual member may enrich his private collection, by communicating to the Society the more peculiar species in his own locality. The central Herbarium contains already about 40,000 species of plants, and probably not fewer than 100,000 specimens in all. The Society is also possessed of a small but valuable library.

A candidate for Membership must be recommended by two ordinary Members, and three fourths of the members voting are sufficient to elect. The fees are, for *resident* members, Half a Guinea on Admission, and Half a Guinea annually; for those who are *non-resident*, there is but one payment of Three Guineas.

The place of meeting is at the Society's Rooms, No. 6. York Place in Winter, and at the Royal Botanic Garden in Summer. The Meetings are held monthly, from November to July inclusive, on the second Thursday of each month. The Anniversary meeting takes place on the Second Thursday in March.

The Members of this Society are by the Laws and Constitution styled "*Fellows* of the Botanical Society" [of Edinburgh,] and are known respectively by the initial letters F. B. S. E.

Ordinary Fellows, resident	-	-	142*
„ „ non-resident	-	-	183
Extraordinary Members (ladies)	-	-	13
Foreign „	-	-	84
Associates	-	-	16
Honorary Members, British	-	-	4
„ „ Foreign	-	-	23

President — Robert K. Greville, LL. D., F.R.S.E.,
F.L.S., M.R.I.A., M.W.S.

Vice-Presidents — Archibald Inglis, M. D.; Sir
William Jardine, Bart., F.R.S.E.; J. H. Bal-
four, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Botany;
Rev. Dr. Fleming, F.R.S.E.

Treasurer — William Brand, W.S.

Foreign Secretary — A. D. Maclagan, M.D.

Secretary — John Goodsir, M.W.S., Professor
of Anatomy.

* Of these nearly one half have now become *non-resident*.

II. LEARNED SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND

(Continued).

2. PROVINCIAL.

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, PERTH.

“THE LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH” was instituted in 1784, for the purpose of publishing ancient MSS. and papers read before the Society; and for collecting Coins, MS. books, and other articles rare or antique, and providing a Museum for their exhibition. In the year 1827 a volume of Transactions was published by the Society.

Candidates for membership are proposed and elected by a simple majority at the Annual General meeting, which is held in December. The other meetings are not held at stated periods, but the Managing Committee may instruct the Secretary to call a general meeting at any time. The life Composition is Seven Guineas, — or One Guinea on Admission, and Half a Guinea annually. The meetings are held at the Society’s Rooms.

Ordinary Members, for life	-	-	-	108
„	„	yearly subscribing	-	12
Honorary	„	-	-	20

140

President — The Marquis of Breadalbane.

Vice-Presidents — The Earl of Mansfield; Lord Gray; Sir P. M. Threipland, Bart.; Sir John Richardson, Bart.; Rev. Dr. Esdaile; The Lord Provost of Perth, *ex officio*.

Treasurer — William Ross, Esq.

Secretary — William Brown, Esq.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, GLASGOW.

“ THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW ” was founded in 1802, for the discussion of subjects connected with the Sciences and Arts. Since 1841 it has published its Proceedings; the first volume 8vo., pp. 276, contains several original papers, some of which were afterwards transferred to Scientific Journals; and the second volume is in progress. The Society receives both British and Foreign Scientific Journals, and possesses a library of more than 1000 volumes. Its regulations prevent it from holding property of any other kind. Conversational meetings are sometimes held by the members on the Wednesday evenings alternating with the meetings, and from the objects of interest occasionally exhibited there, have arisen several Exhibitions on a more extended scale, at the expense of the Society. During the last Christmas and New Year holidays, one of these Exhibitions was visited by nearly a hundred thousand persons, of whom more than the half were admitted without any charge.

Candidates for admission must be recommended

by at least three members, and the election is by ballot. The payments are One Guinea on Admission, and an annual subscription of Fifteen Shillings.

The Meetings are held in one of the rooms of Anderson's Institution, on the evening of every alternate Wednesday, from the beginning of November till the end of April. The Society is divided into five sections, viz., (A) Agriculture, Statistics, and Domestic Economy; (B) Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology; (C) Physics, including Mechanics and Engineering; (D) Physiology and Natural History; (E) Botany. These sections occasionally meet apart, for the reading of papers of an exclusively technical kind. The Botanical Section possesses an Herbarium, which is the property of its own members.

Ordinary Members - - 200

President — Thomas Thomson, M. D., F. R. SS.
L. and E., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.

Vice-President — Walter Crum, F. R. S.

Treasurer — Andrew Liddell, Esq.

Secretary — Alexander Hastie, Esq.

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

“THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB” was founded September 22d, 1831. Its general object is to encourage a taste for Natural History in the district, and its special one to investigate the

Natural History and Antiquities of the Eastern Borders.

This Society possesses some features of a peculiar kind, which make it very interesting, especially to its own members. It meets by day, not in the evening; usually at eight or nine o'clock A. M. It examines the specimens of Natural History, &c. *in situ*, and the explanations, whether oral or written, are more interesting. It admits ladies, and none else, as Honorary Members. It is itinerating, within a certain district, and a number of pleasing circumstances, not directly connected with the general objects, are associated with every meeting. Some of the members, who are familiar with the working of Learned Societies, give it a decided preference to any other of them.

A Candidate for Membership requires the assent of three fourths of those present at the meeting at which he is proposed. There are no specific fees, the contingent expenses being met by an annual contribution, which averages about seven shillings. One meeting is held yearly in Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the others are at different places appointed. The days are, first Wednesday in May, third Wednesday in June, last Wednesday in July, third Wednesday in September, and the Wednesday nearest to full moon in October. At the October meeting the accounts are balanced; and the places of meeting for the succeeding year are appointed.

There were nine original members, of whom only five remain; and there were four candidates for admission as Honorary Members, at the first meeting of 1847. The club has already issued one volume of

Transactions, entitled "History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club," and four parts of a second volume.

Ordinary Members	-	-	50
Honorary „	-	-	4

President — Henry G. Clarke., M. D.

Secretary — George Johnston, LL. D., M. D.,
F. R. C. S. E.

TWEEDSIDE SOCIETY, KELSO.

"THE TWEEDSIDE PHYSICAL and ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY" was instituted in 1834, for the promotion of the study of the Natural History and Antiquities of the district traversed by the Tweed and its tributary streams. It consists of Ordinary and Honorary Members. It possesses a handsome Hall, erected for its Museum at an expense of about £1200, a collection of curious and valuable objects worth nearly £2000, some scientific books, and a series of original Meteorological observations.

Candidates are proposed at one meeting and balloted for at the next, when a simple majority is sufficient to secure their election. The payments are an annual subscription of Half a Guinea. The meetings are held at the Hall of the Society, at one o'clock on the third Monday in February, May, August, and November. The election of office-bearers takes place in November.

Ordinary Members	-	-	93
Honorary „	-	-	16

President — Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart., Makerstoun.

Treasurer — John Balderston, Kelso.

Secretary — James Douglas, Kelso.

GLASGOW AND CLYDESDALE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

“THE GLASGOW AND CLYDESDALE STATISTICAL SOCIETY” was founded in April, 1836, for the purpose of procuring, arranging, and publishing Facts in that department of Science which may be defined “the knowledge of the present state of a country, with a view to its future improvement.” In prosecuting its objects, the Society excluded from its Transactions all mere opinions.

The Members of this Society are styled “Fellows,” and there are besides, Honorary and Corresponding Associates. The Admission Fee is One Guinea, and the Annual Subscription Half a Guinea, which may be compounded for at the rate of Ten Years’ purchase. Candidates for admission must be recommended by three Fellows respectively; and at the ballot, are elected by a majority of four fifths in their favour. The year commences on the first of January.

Of late years, the Society has not been in a very efficient state; it has languished more or less since the death of the original President, James Cleland, LL. D.

Ordinary Fellows	-	-	-	225
Honorary and Corresponding Fellows				79

Secretary — William Davidson, LL. B.

ORKNEY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

“ THE ORKNEY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY ” was instituted 28th December, 1837; for the promoting of Natural Science, by the support of a Museum, and by any other means in its power. Though the Society has been in existence but a few years, and though its local situation prohibits frequent intercourse with men of science, or the increase of its collection by numerous donations, yet a very interesting museum has been acquired, which is slowly but steadily progressing. Each member pays Two Shillings annually.

Ordinary Members	-	-	120
Honorary	„	-	24
Corresponding	„	-	7

Patron — Dr. Traill, Edinburgh.

President — Rev. Charles Clouston, Sandwick.

Secretary — Rev. William Stobbs, Stromness.

BORDER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

“ THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, OF THE BORDER COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND ” was instituted 27th June, 1838 ; (1) to increase the Medical Topography of the District ; (2) to collect useful information whether speculative or practical ; (3) to investigate Epidemic and Endemic diseases ; and (4) to maintain the respectability of the Profession, and promote a friendly feeling among its members. The Members are Ordinary, Corresponding, and Honorary.

The payments are Five Shillings annually by Ordinary Members only. The Meetings take place once a year, in June, in the various towns of the district, by rotation. At these meetings papers are read, which, if approved by the members, are afterwards published. Three Fasciculi of Transactions have been already issued, and a fourth is nearly ready.

Ordinary Members - - 24

Secretary — Charles Wilson, M. D., Kelso.

ABERDEEN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

“THE ABERDEEN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY” was instituted in January, 1840, by a number of the Professors and Lecturers in Marischal and King’s Colleges, associated with a few other Gentlemen. The subjects embraced in so general a title are very varied; as Natural History, Physiology, Mental Science, Social Institutions and Laws, and General Literature.

The Meetings are held monthly, during the Winter Session at College, and occasionally in the Summer also, but the Society has not yet published any of its papers.

Resident Members	-	-	31
Non-resident „	-	-	13
Honorary „	-	-	7

President — Professor Blackie, Marischal College.

Vice-Presidents — Dr. Dickie, and Dr. Templeton,
Lecturers in King’s College.

Treasurer — Thomas Best, Esq., Banker.

Secretary — J. D. Milne, Jun. Esq., Advocate,
Aberdeen.

ORKNEY ANTIQUARIAN AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

“THE ORKNEY ANTIQUARIAN AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY” was instituted in 1844, for the purpose of throwing light on the Natural and Historical productions of the Orkney and Zetland islands. Comparatively little has been accomplished yet, though the district is rich in objects of Antiquity, illustrative of various Northern nations, but the Society promises well.

Secretary — Alexander Duguid, M.D., Kirkwall.

III. LEARNED SOCIETIES IN IRELAND.

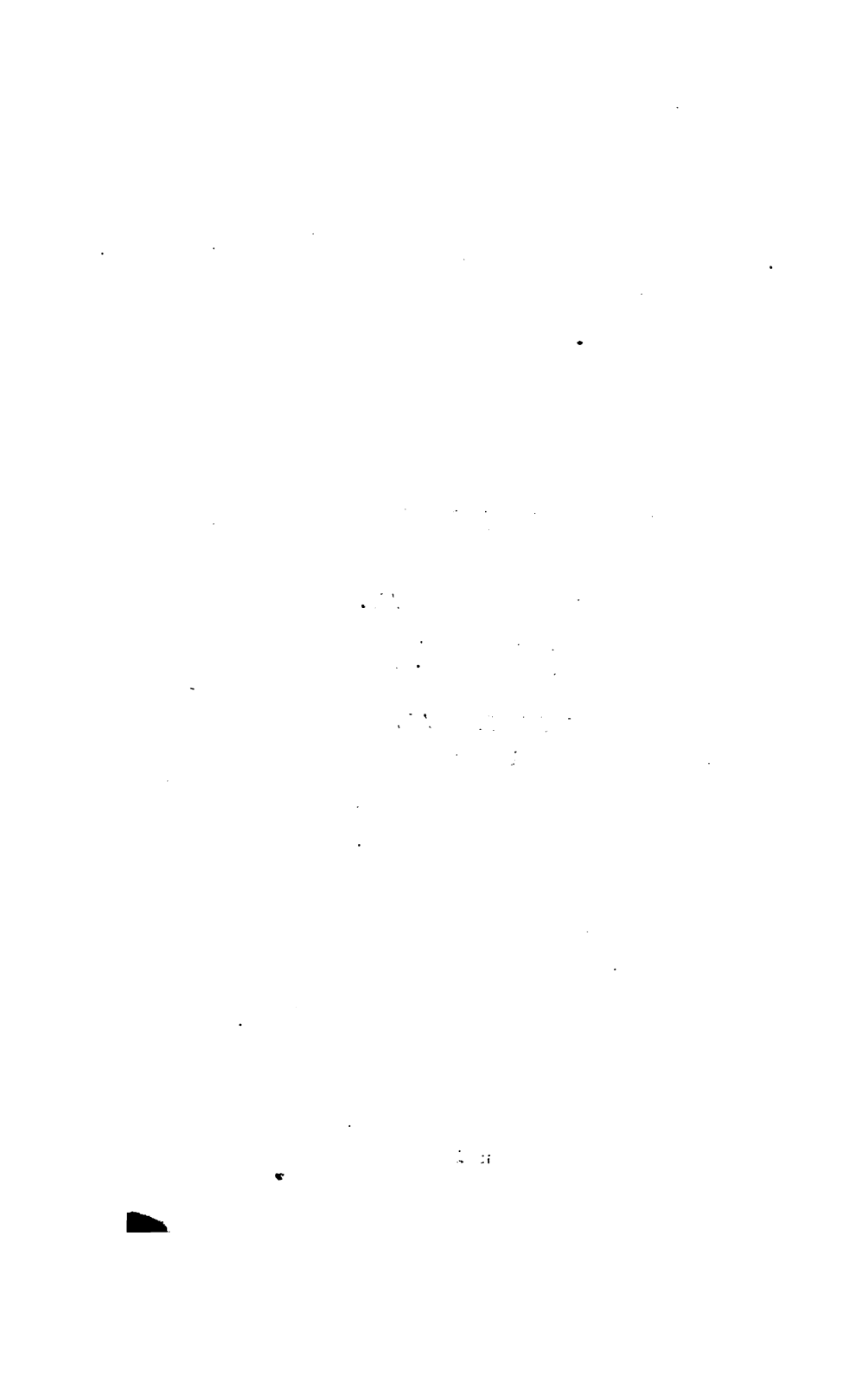
1. METROPOLITAN.

(1) CHARTERED.

(2) UNCHARTERED.

2. PROVINCIAL.

UNCHARTERED.



THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

“THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY” was instituted 2d May, 1785, and the date of its Charter of incorporation is January 28th, 1786. Its object is the promotion of “the Study of Science, Polite Literature and Antiquities;” and its Council of twenty-one members is equally divided into three Committees, which have for their objects these departments respectively. As this Society has always numbered amongst its members the most distinguished gentlemen resident in Ireland, and members of the University of Dublin, it has always occupied a highly respectable position among the learned. Great pains are taken by the Academy to preserve objects of Antiquity found in Ireland, and an interesting Collection exists at present which is constantly increasing.

A Candidate for Membership must be recommended by four members “from personal knowledge;” and after his name has lain a month on the books, a majority of three fourths of the votes in his favour, of all those balloting, secures his election. The Admission fee is Five Guineas, and the annual subscription Two Guineas; or Twenty Guineas the life Composition for members residing in Ireland. Those residing out of Ireland pay Fifteen Guineas only, or Twenty Guineas in all.

The Academy has issued twenty 4to. vols. and a half of Transactions at £1 12s. each, and three 8vo. vols. of Proceedings at 10s. each. They may be had



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either at the Academy, or at Boone's, New Bond Street, London. The Transactions contain many papers of great value, among which may be briefly enumerated Sir W. R. Hamilton's on the theory of Mathematics, Professor Mac Cullagh's on Optics, Dr. Robinson's on Refraction, &c., Dr. Lloyd's on Magnetism, Dr. Apjohn's and Sir Robert Kane's on Chemistry, Mr. Ball's and Mr. Patterson's on Natural History, Lord Rosse's on the Telescope, and Dr. Petrie's on Irish Antiquities.

The meetings are held in the rooms of the Royal Irish Academy, 114. Grafton Street, Dublin, formerly known as Mornington House; on the second Monday of November and December, and on the second and fourth Mondays of January, February, April, May, and June, at eight o'clock in the evening. The Annual meeting is held on St. Patrick's eve (March 16th), or on the day immediately preceding, if that should fall upon a Sunday.

Each member is known as a "Member of the Royal Irish Academy," which expression is denoted by the initial letters "M. R. I. A."

Subscribing Members	-	245
Life	„	- 161
		—— 406
Honorary	„	- 62

President — Rev. H. Lloyd, D. D.

Vice-Presidents — Sir W. R. Hamilton, LL. D.;
 Rev. Franc Sadleir, D. D., Provost, T. C. D.;
 Captain Larcom, R. E.; and Rev. Charles W.
 Wall, D. D.

- Treasurer* — Robert Ball, Esq.
Foreign Secretary — Rev. Samuel Butcher, A. M.,
 F. T. C. D.
Secretary of the Academy — Rev. J. H. Todd, D. D.,
 F. T. C. D.
Secretary of the Council — Rev. Charles Graves,
 A. M., F. T. C. D.
Assistant Secretary — Edward Clibborn, Esq.

ASSOCIATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S
 COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.

This Association was instituted in 1816, for the purpose of uniting more intimately the Members of the College, and for the advancement of Medical Science. It is the Literary and Scientific Representative of the College of Physicians; and has published five or six volumes of Transactions at irregular periods. The Association possesses an excellent Library.

No person is eligible as a Member of the Association, who is not a Fellow Honorary Fellow or Licentiate of the College, and at the time, free from all censure. Candidates are proposed and seconded at one meeting, and balloted for at the next. The Subscription is Two Guineas per annum, due in advance on the 1st of January.

The Society's Rooms are at 104. Grafton Street. The Meetings are held on the first Monday in each Month, from October to May inclusive, at eight o'clock.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	45
Honorary „	-	-	-	40

President — Dr. Percival Hunt.

Vice-Presidents — Dr. W. A. Trenor; Dr. Richard S. Sargent.

Treasurer — Dr. Thomas Brady.

Secretary — Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

“THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND” was founded May 10th, 1831. It has for its object the promotion of the Science of Zoology, and its useful Applications. This Society is of great use in Dublin, viewed with respect to its influence on the habits of the people. By a grant of Government, a portion of the Phoenix Park was set apart for the Gardens of the Society; they are beautifully circumstanced, and remarkably healthy. They are open to Members with two friends free, as well as to visitors for a small payment; and with the view of contributing to the enjoyments of the working classes, they are opened after two o'clock on Sunday, at the nominal charge of one penny. So many as 5,110 individuals attend on those occasions; and apart from the recreation and instruction which they enjoy, the result exhibits a great improvement in public morals.

Candidates for membership are duly proposed and seconded by two members; and on their election pay

One Pound of Admission fee, and either One Pound annually or Ten Pounds for life composition.

The meetings for business are held in the Lecture Room of the Society, in the Gardens; for evening meetings when papers are read, in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society; for morning lectures, in the Gardens. The Council meets every Saturday at 9½ A.M. The Scientific meetings, from eight to twelve in number, occur on Thursdays at irregular intervals, at eight o'clock. The Anniversary is on the Second Tuesday in May.

Ordinary Members, and subscribing	-	380
" " for life	-	100
Honorary " - - -	-	21

President — Sir P. Crampton, Bart.

Vice-Presidents — His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart.; the Chief Remembrancer; Leland Crosthwaite, Esq.; Robert Callwell, Esq.

Treasurer — T. Hutton, Esq.

Secretaries — R. Ball, Esq.; Hans Irvine, M. B.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

“THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN” was founded in February, 1832; for the purpose of promoting a knowledge of the Rocks of Ireland, and of the laws which regulate their arrangement, the disposition of their imbedded minerals, and organic

remains, and of the soils which result from their disintegration, with the best modes of applying them to practical uses. The importance of the inquiries of this Society have already been recognised by the members of various professions, including the Miner, the Agriculturist, the Architect, the Engineer, &c. The Society possesses an extensive Museum, and it has besides recently undertaken, without any assistance from Government, the formation of a Museum of Economic Geology, which promises to be of great national importance.

The Members of this Society are divided into *resident* and *non-resident*. Each on being elected in the usual way pays an Admission fee of One Pound. The former then pay One Pound annually, or a Composition of Ten Pounds, the latter a Composition of Five Pounds.

The Society's rooms are in the Custom House, Dublin; where the meetings are held on the second Wednesday in each month, from November to July inclusive, at eight o'clock. The Anniversary meeting is held on the 2d Wednesday in February.

The members are styled "Members of the Geological Society of Dublin," and are known respectively by the initial letters M. G. S. D.

Ordinary Members non-resident	-	35
„ resident compounding	-	7
„ „ subscribing	-	111
Honorary „	-	6

President — Robert Mallet, Esq.

Vice-Presidents — Richard Griffith, Esq.; James

Apjohn, M. D. ; John Scouler, M. D. ; C. W. Hamilton, Esq. ; Sir H. De La Beche.

Treasurers — William Edington, Esq. ; William Murray, Esq.

Secretaries — Robert Ball, Esq. ; Professor Oldham.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

“THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND” was founded 6th August, 1835, and remodelled October 16th, 1844. Its object is the general advancement of Mechanical Science, and more particularly the promotion of the acquirement of that species of knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Civil Engineer. It consists of three classes of persons ; (1) *Members*, who are more than twenty-five years of age, and practising Civil Engineers of at least three years’ standing; (2) *Honorary Members*, who are not practising the profession in the United Kingdom, but eminent for their experience in those or collateral pursuits; and (3) *Associates*, whose professional pursuits are intimately connected with those of Civil Engineers, or who, being Civil Engineers, are not of sufficient standing to become members. The distinctive designations established by the bye-laws are respectively, “Mem. Inst. C. E. I. ;” “Hon. Mem. Inst. C. E. I. ;” and “Ass. Inst. C. E. I.”

The certificate of a Candidate must be signed by at least three members, of whom one must certify

from personal knowledge; at the second ordinary meeting after this is read the ballot takes place, when three fourths of the votes elect. Members pay on admission One Guinea and a half, and a Guinea and a half annually. The fees for Associates are in each case two thirds of this. The Composition for Members and Associates is the same, viz. Fifteen Guineas if resident in the United Kingdom, and half that sum if resident elsewhere.

The Meetings are held at the apartments of the Geological Society in the Custom House, on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, from October to May inclusive, except during the weeks of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday. The Anniversary meeting is held on the third Tuesday in October, at eight o'clock, P. M.

Associates	-	-	-	13
Ordinary Members	-	-	-	72
Honorary	„	-	-	1

President — Col. H. D. Jones, R. E.

Vice-Presidents — John Radcliffe, Esq.; Bernard Mullins, Esq.; Robert Mallet, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer — Frederick V. Clarendon, Esq.

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES IN MEDICINE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

This Association was instituted 30th November, 1837, to provide a point of union for such Graduates in Medicine as had not become Members of

either the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons, and to promote the general intercourse and improvement of those who had. Besides the production of Essays and Papers at the meetings, interesting matters of practice and observation are discussed, and scientific intelligence is communicated. Hitherto, the Ordinary Members of the Society have consisted of Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; but Honorary Members are admissible, though not so qualified, and a still more comprehensive qualification is in contemplation.

Members are admitted by ballot, on the recommendation of two or more members of the Association. A voluntary Subscription is sufficient for all the ordinary expenses.

The Meetings are held at places previously appointed, during the Medical Session from November till May.

Members - - - 26

Patron—The Provost of Trinity College.

Presidents—Dr. James Apjohn; Dr. Francis Barker.

Treasurer—Dr. Christopher Asken.

Secretary—Dr. Robert Travers, at Primate Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's, Dublin.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, DUBLIN.

“THE DUBLIN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY” was founded on the 2d of March, 1838, for promoting the Study of Zoology and Botany with a special

reference to the Natural Products of Ireland, — and for the Cultivation of every department of the Natural Sciences, that tends to advance improvement in the Country. In the comparatively short period that has elapsed since the establishment of the Society, its members have brought forward several new facts, not only in Zoology and Botany but also in General Science.

Candidates are recommended by two members, and on their admission pay One Pound annually or Five Pounds for Life Membership. The Society meets at present, at 23. Upper Sackville Street, on the first Friday in each month from November to June inclusive, at eight o'clock in the evening. The annual meeting is held on the first Friday in November.

Ordinary Members	-	-	120
Honorary „	-	-	13
Corresponding „	-	-	5

President — Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Archbishop of Dublin.

Treasurer — Robert Callwell, M. R. I. A.

Secretaries — William Andrews, M. R. I. A. ;
James R. Dombrain, Esq.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND.

“ THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND ” was established in 1839 ; — (1) for the general advancement of Civil Architecture ; (2)

for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of a Knowledge of the various Arts and Sciences connected therewith; (3) for the formation of a Library and Museum; (4) for establishing a Correspondence with Scientific men in other Countries; (5) for the purpose of inquiry and information upon the subject of said Arts; and (6) for establishing a uniformity and respectability of practice in the profession.

The Apartments of the Society are at the Custom House; and Her Majesty the Queen is Patroness.

President — The Marquis of Clanricarde.

Secretary — Frederick Darley, Esq.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN.

“THE DUBLIN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY” was founded in October, 1840, for promoting a knowledge of the minute Structure of organic beings.

Candidates for membership are proposed, seconded, and balloted for on the same evening; the fees of members are One Pound a year.

The meetings are held at 114. Grafton Street, on the first Thursday of each Month, from November till May inclusive, at eight o'clock P.M.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	10
Honorary	„	-	-	3

President — Thos. F. Bergin, M. R. I. A.

Treasurer — Robert Callwell, M. R. I. A.

Secretary — Geo. J. Allman, M. D., M.R.I.A.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

“THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY” was founded in 1842, under the name of the DUBLIN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, but on receiving the patronage of the authorities of Trinity College in 1845, it became connected with the University and assumed its present name. Its general objects are to afford the advantages of a Literary Society to those who are not of sufficient age or standing to entitle them to admission in the more important Societies, and to encourage the practice of written composition. It endeavours to promote in a special degree (1) Mathematics; (2) Mental Philosophy, and the Social Sciences; (3) Philology and Polite Literature; — these subjects being superintended respectively, by Committees for the purpose. A volume of Transactions was published in 1844, and another in 1846.

Candidates are recommended by two members each, and at the ballot four fifths of the votes are necessary. The payments are Ten Shillings annually. The meetings are held in the Lecture-Room, No. 27. Trinity College, at eight o'clock on the first Monday of each month, from November till May inclusive. The annual meeting is on the first Monday in November.

Ordinary Members	-	-	-	61
Honorary	„	-	-	12
Corresponding	„	-	-	6

President — Richard Townsend, Fellow of Trinity College.

Treasurer — George Johnston Allman, A. B.

Secretary — Denis Caulfield Heron, A. B.

Librarian — W. Neilson Hancock, LL. B.,
Whately Professor of Political Economy.

III. LEARNED SOCIETIES IN IRELAND

(Continued).

2. PROVINCIAL.

LITERARY SOCIETY, BELFAST.

“THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF BELFAST” was instituted October 23d, 1801, for the purpose of eliciting information on subjects connected with Literature and Science. Several important Memoirs were published at intervals since, but these Fasciculi have never been collected into one volume.

This Society is private in its form, but public in its tendency and importance. The meetings are held at the houses of members in rotation, at half past seven in the evening, on the first Monday in each month, from October to May inclusive.

At the election of members, two black beans exclude. The fees are One Guinea at entrance, and no annual subscription, — the interest accruing from a pecuniary investment, being almost sufficient to meet the current expenditure.

Members - - - 15

President — Robert S. M'Adam, Esq.

Secretary — Rev. William Cairns, L.L.D., Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres, Royal Academical Institution.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETY, CORK.

“THE SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETY” of Cork was instituted in 1819, for the promotion of the objects indicated by its name. It is composed of ordinary *Members*, and of those who are simply *Subscribers*, and attend the meetings but do not take any part in the proceedings. Both members and subscribers are elected by ballot, and the qualification in the former case is the actual production of a paper which shall satisfy the President.

The meetings are held at the rooms of the Royal Cork Institution, on Thursday evenings, at Half past Eight o'clock, from October to April inclusive. The Fee paid by Members is Ten Shillings per annum, and their number is 40. There are 55 Subscribers.

President—Albert Callanan, M. D.

Vice-President—Eugene Flinn, M. D.

Treasurer—William Kelehen, Esq.

Secretary—Rev. Dom Murphy.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL
SOCIETY, BELFAST.

“THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY” of Belfast, was founded 5th June, 1821, for the purpose of promoting the study of Natural History in all its branches, in the town and neighbourhood, and for

procuring information on the History, Statistics, Topography, and Antiquities of Ireland. Its members paid an annual subscription of One Guinea; and were divided into two classes, (1) the Ordinary Members, who were required to read papers in rotation, and (2) the Visiting Members, who were not required to do so, and were not privileged to take any part in the Society's business. When from the accumulation of the collection, and the increasing number of members, additional accommodation became necessary, the Museum in College Square was erected in 1831, and fitted up at an outlay of £2500. With a view to carry out with greater efficiency and comprehensiveness, the objects of the Society, it was agreed 23d August, 1842, that the previous Laws should be abrogated, that the name should be changed to that of the "NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY," and that the Property should be represented by 500 shares at £7 each. Every member holding a share pays annually 10s. instead of 21s., or a smaller sum in case he is the holder of more than one share. The Council consists of shareholders, who must also be "ordinary" members as defined above. The annual subscribers of two classes are still retained; and there are also Corresponding and Honorary members.

The members proposed at one meeting are balloted for at the next; one black bean in five excludes.

The meetings are held in the apartments connected with the Museum, on the alternate Wednesdays of the winter months, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Ordinary Members, holding shares	-	202	
" " subscribing annually	-	10	
Visiting " " "	-	14	
			— 226
Honorary Members	-	18	
Corresponding " "	-	34	
			— 52

President— William Thomson, Esq.

Vice-Presidents— John Stevelly, LL. D.; Thomas Andrews, M. D., M. R. I. A.; Robert Patterson, Esq.; Edmund Getty, M. R. I. A.

Secretary— James M'Adam, Jun., Esq.

CUVIERIAN SOCIETY, CORK.

"THE CUVIERIAN SOCIETY" of Cork was instituted in June, 1836, for the purpose of promoting a friendly intercourse between those persons who feel a pleasure in the cultivation of Science, and also to diffuse a love of Literature and Science, by means of Lectures, Papers, Conversations, &c. In carrying out these objects, it has succeeded to a considerable extent; and the members, as well as the public generally in the locality, were stimulated to a better appreciation of Science, by the recent meeting of the British Association in the City.

Candidates for admission are proposed and balloted for in the usual way, and on their election, pay Ten Shillings on the 1st of October. The Society holds its Meetings at the Rooms of the Royal Cork Insti-

tution, at half past seven o'clock, on the evening of the first Wednesday in every month.

Ordinary Members	-	-	32
Honorary „	-	-	11

President — Joseph M'Swiney, M. D.

Vice-Presidents — John Windele, Esq., Thomas Power, M. D.

Treasurer — William Clear, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—Francis M. Jennings, F.G.S., M. R. I. A.

Assistant Secretary — John Humphries, Esq.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, LONDONDERRY.

“THE LONDONDERRY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY” was instituted in 1837, for the purpose of promoting the study of Natural History and general Science, by establishing a Museum, by procuring lecturers from a distance, and by the production of Papers by Members. For the last two or three years it has been less active than formerly, chiefly in consequence of the removal of some of the officers from the locality, but it is still in the way of being useful.

The Members are elected by ballot, and pay Ten Shillings or upwards, annually. The place of meeting is the Town Hall, but the Society's collections are deposited in the ancient Episcopal Palace.

The meetings are held on the first Monday of each

month, at seven o'clock, and the Anniversary is in January.

No. of Members - - - 50

Hon. Secretary (pro tem.)—William Sawers, Esq.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER.

“THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER” was established in March, 1838, for the purpose of collecting facts illustrative of the condition and prospects of society, especially in the northern counties of Ireland. It promised at the time to be very useful, but it has never been conducted with spirit, and it is at present somewhat in abeyance.

President — The Most Hon. the Marquis of Donegal.

Treasurer — James Crawford, Esq.

Secretary — Edmund Getty, Esq., Belfast.

CHEMICO-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER.

“THE CHEMICO-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER” was instituted in October, 1845, for the purpose of affording to Agriculture the assistance which the discoveries of modern science are enabled to impart. The affairs of the Society are regulated by a Council, who hold meetings at stated intervals, issue circulars of printed directions, and publish

papers as they see fit. Farming Societies subscribe Two Pounds per annum, persons who are not Tenant Farmers from £1 upwards, and Tenant Farmers Five Shillings. There are Rules for the guidance of the Chemist, — a printed list of charges for particular services, and directions for preparing specimens for his analysis. Lectures are given by the Chemist to the Farming Societies in connexion.

Members - - - 150

President — Marquis of Londonderry.

Treasurer — Guy Stone, Esq.

Secretaries — James M'Adam, Sen., Esq.; W. B. Ritchie, Esq., Belfast.

Chemist — J. F. Hodges, M. D., Belfast.

PART II.

PRINTING CLUBS.

WITH

LISTS OF THEIR BOOKS.

1

THE ROXBURGHE CLUB.

“THE ROXBURGHE CLUB” was instituted in the year 1812, in commemoration of the sale of the library of John third Duke of Roxburghe, who died on the 19th of March, 1804; which continued for forty-two days, during which many of the most valuable books ever offered for public competition were purchased at higher prices than had previously or have since been obtained. Among these may be mentioned Caxton’s “Histories of Troy,” which sold for One-thousand-and-sixty Pounds, to the Duke of Devonshire; and the celebrated Valdarfer edition of Boccaccio, which the late Duke of Marlborough, after a personal contest with Lord Spencer, purchased for Two-thousand-two-hundred-and sixty Pounds.

Several of the noblemen and gentlemen who were present at this memorable sale, having met in a social party to celebrate the event, a Club was formed*,

* The following are the names of the original members:—

Earl Spencer, K. G., *President*.

The Marquis of Blandford, afterwards Duke of Marlborough.

*Earl Gower, now Duke of Sutherland.

Viscount Morpeth, afterwards Earl of Carlisle.

Viscount Althorp, afterwards Earl Spencer.

Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart.

Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart.

William Bentham, Esq.

William Bolland, Esq., afterwards Sir William Bolland, Knt.

James Boswell, Esq.

the members of which agreed to dine together on the anniversary of the sale of the Boccaccio, each member undertaking to give to his brother Roxburghers, in turn, a volume printed for the special occasion. The Club has continued to the present time, the number, — originally thirty-one, — having been somewhat enlarged, and the rules having from time to time undergone some alterations, the principal of which is that an annual subscription is now received from each member, which is devoted to the publication of some unpublished MS., or the reprint of some rare and valuable work.

The number of Members is never to exceed forty,

Rev. William Holwell Carr.

John Dent, Esq.

Rev. Thos. Froggnall Dibdin, *Vice-President*.

Rev. Henry Drury.

Francis Freeling, Esq., afterwards Sir Fras. Freeling, Bart.

George Henry Freeling, Esq., afterwards Sir Geo. H. Freeling, Bart.

Joseph Hazlewood, Esq.

Richard Heber, Esq.

Rev. Thomas Cuthbert Heber.

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Joseph Littledale, Esq., afterwards Sir Jos. Littledale, Knt.

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John Delafield Phelps, Esq.

*Thomas Ponton, Esq.

*Peregrine Towneley, Esq.

*Edward Vernon Utterson, Esq.

Roger Wilbraham, Esq.

Rev. James William Dodd.

Edward Littledale, Esq.

Of the above, only four (marked thus *) now remain members of the Club. The honour of being the Father of the Club was disputed by Dr. Dibdin and Mr. Isted.

and the number of copies of any work printed, is limited to one hundred. Each member receives two copies, and the remaining ones are purchasable at prices affixed by the Printing Committee. The Annual Subscription is Five Guineas. Each book printed at the expense of the Club is distinguished from those presented, by an engraved title, and by the name of the member for whom it is intended being printed in red ink. The anniversary meeting is held on the 17th of June, or on the Saturday next following. There is no officer known by the name of *Secretary*, but letters addressed to the Vice-President or Treasurer will meet with prompt attention.*

* The following is the list of "Tostres" given at the first dinner, 17th June, 1812, as quoted in "Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books," from Mr. Hazlewood's curious Scrap book.

The Order of y^e Tostes.

**The Immortal Memory of
John Duke of Roxburghe.**

Christopher Waldarfer, Printer of the Wecameron of 1471.

**Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer, the Inventors
of the Art of Printing.**

William Caxton, the Father of the British Press.

Dame Juliana Barnes, and the St. Alban's Press.

**Wynkyn de Worde, and Richard Pynson, the Illustrious
Successors of William Caxton.**

The Aldine Family, at Venice.

The Giunta Family, at Florence.

The Society of the Bibliophiles at Paris.

The Prosperity of the Roxburghe Club.

The Cause of Bibliomania all over the World.

President — The Earl of Powys.

Vice-President — Beriah Botfield, M.P.

Treasurer — Rev. Philip Bliss, D. C. L., Oxford.

WORKS ISSUED BY THE ROXBURGHE CLUB.

I. *Certaine Bokes of VIRGILES AENAEIS*, turned into English Meter. By the Right Honorable Lorde, HENRY Earle of SURREY.

William Bolland, Esq. 1814

II. *CALTHA POETARUM*; or, The Bumble Bee. By T. CUTWODE, Esq.

Richard Heber, Esq. 1815

III. The Three First Books of OVID *DE TRISTIBUS*, Translated into English. By THOMAS CHURCHYARDE.

Earl Spencer, President. 1816

IV. *POEMS*. By RICHARD BARNFIELD.

James Boswell, Esq. 1816

V. *DOLARNY'S PRIMEROSE*, or The First Part of the Passionate Hermit.

Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. 1816

VI. *LA CONTENANCE de la TABLE*.

George Henry Freeling, Esq. 1816

VII. *NEWES from SCOTLAND*, declaring the Damnable Life of Doctor FIAN, a notable Sorcerer, who was burned at Edenhrough in Ianuarie last 1591.

George Henry Freeling, Esq. 1816

VIII. A proper new *INTERLUDE* of the *WORLD* and the *CHILD*, otherwise called *Mundus et Infans*.

Viscount Althorp. 1817

IX. *HAGTHORPE REVIVED*; or Select Specimens of a Forgotten Poet.

Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart. 1817

X. *ISTORIA novellamente ritrovata di DUE NOBILI AMANTI*, &c., da LUIGI PORTO.

Rev. William Holwell Carr. 1817

- XI.** The FUNERALLES of King EDWARD the SIXT.
Rev. James William Dodd. 1817
- XII.** A ROXBURGHE GARLAND. 12mo.
James Boswell, Esq. 1817
- XIII.** COCK LORELL'S BOAT, a Fragment from the original in
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Rev. Henry Drury. 1817
- XIV.** Le LIVRE du FAUCON.
Robert Lang, Esq. 1817
- XV.** The GLUTTON'S FRAVER. By THOMAS BANCROFT.
John Delafield Phelps, Esq. 1817
- XVI.** The CHORLE and the BIRDE.
Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. 1818
- XVII.** DAIPHANTUS, or The Passions of Love. BY ANTONY
SCOLOKER.
Roger Wilbraham, Esq. 1818
- XVIII.** The COMPLAINT of a LOVER'S LIFE.
CONTROVERSY between a LOVER and a JAY.
Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, Vice-President. 1818
- XIX.** BALADES and other POEMS. By JOHN GOWER. Printed
from the original Manuscript, in the Library of the Marquis of
Stafford, at Trentham.
Earl Gower. 1818
- XX.** DIANA; or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. C.,
supposed to have been printed either in 1592 or 1594.
Edward Littledale, Esq. 1818
- XXI.** CHESTER MYSTERIES. De Deluvio Noe. De Occisione
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James Heywood Markland, Esq. 1818
- XXII.** CEREMONIAL at the MARRIAGE of MARY Queen of
SCOTTS with the DAUPHIN of FRANCE.
William Bentham, Esq. 1818
- XXIII.** The SOLEMPNITIES and TRIUMPHES doon and made at
the SPOUSELLS and MARRIAGE of the King's Daughter the
LADYE MARYE to the PRYNCE of CASTILE, Archeduke of
Austrige.
John Dent, Esq. 1818
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GUISCARD and SIGISMUND.
Duke of Devonshire. 1818

XXV. Le MOÏTE ARTHUR. The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Du Lake.

Thomas Ponton, Esq. 1819

XXVI. Six Bookes of METAMORPHOSEOS in whyche ben conteyned the Fables of OVIDE. Translated out of Frensshe into Englysshe by WILLIAM CAXTON. Printed from a Manuscript in the Library of Mr. Secretary Pepys, in the Colledge of St. Mary Magdalen, in the University of Cambridge.

George Hibbert, Esq. 1819

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Edward Vernon Utterson, Esq. 1820

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8vo. 1820

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Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham. 1825

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Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville. 1830

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Benjamin Barnard, Esq. 1840

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The Rev. Dr. Bliss and the Rev. Dr. Bandinel 1846

THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

“THE BANNATYNE CLUB” was founded by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., in 1823; for the purpose of printing works illustrative of the History, Antiquities, and Literature of Scotland. It consisted originally of only thirty-one members; but as many persons of rank and literary distinction were anxious to become connected with it, in 1828 the number was increased to one hundred.

The Club derives its name from George Bannatyne — born 22nd February, 1545, died in 1607, — Compiler of the celebrated MS. in the Advocates’ Library, entitled “*Corpus Poeticum Scotorum.*” The payments are Five Guineas annually. Some of the books are printed at the expense of the Club, and others are presented by private individuals.

The local centre of the Society is Edinburgh, and the meetings are always held there, usually in the Council Room of the Society of Antiquaries. The Anniversary occurs on the first Monday in December.

President — Thomas Thomson, Esq.

Vice-President — Lord Cockburn.

Treasurer — James T. Gibson Craig, Esq.

Secretary — David Laing, Esq.

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1823—1831

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V. *ROBENE and MAKYNE*, and the *TESTAMENT of CRESSEID*, by *ROBERT HENRYSON*.

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Presented by *Sir Walter Scott*, Bart. 1825

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XII. The HISTORIE and LIFE of King JAMES the SIXTH, being an Account of the Affairs of Scotland, from 1566 to 1596, with a Continuation to 1617.* Edited by THOMAS THOMSON, Esq.

1825

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XIV. ETCHINGS, chiefly of VIEWS of SCOTLAND, by JOHN CLERK, Esq., of Eldin, 1773—1779. Folio.

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XV. The DISCOVERIE and HISTORIE of the GOLD MYNES in SCOTLAND, by STEPHEN ATKINSON, written in 1619.

Presented by Gilbert Laing Meason, Esq.

1825

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1826

XVII. LETTERS of JOHN GRAHAME of CLAVERHOUSE, Viscount of DUNDEE, 1678—1689.

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1846

XXXII. MEMOIRS of the PRINCIPAL ACTORS in SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS, enumerated in the folio of 1623. By J. P. COLLIER, Esq.

1846

XXXIII. RICH'S FAREWELL to MILITARIE PROFESSION, containing the story of "Twelfth Night," "Philotus," "The Weakest goeth to the Wall," &c. From the edition of 1581.

1846

SOCIETY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ORIENTAL TEXTS.

"THE SOCIETY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ORIENTAL TEXTS" was founded in 1841, for the purpose of enabling Learned Orientalists to print standard works in the Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Sanscrit, Chinese, and other languages of the East, by defraying, either wholly or in part, the cost of such printing and publication. The gentlemen by whom it was instituted had long felt that the study of Oriental Literature was greatly retarded and embarrassed in this country, by the absence of books upon the subject, and by the imperfections of those which exist. Many of the most important exist only in Manuscript, and others cannot be seen except at some of our Public Libraries.

The Members of this Society are Sixty-nine in number, and each subscribes Two Guineas annually, for which he is entitled to a large-paper copy of every work published by the aid of this Fund. It is evident that this Society, having an important public object in view, cannot confine the issue of its volumes to its own members: on the contrary, the public are

respectfully invited either to subscribe or to purchase, and the prices affixed to the individual volumes average only about Twelve and sixpence.

President — Horace Hayman Wilson, A. M.,
F. R. S., M. R. A. S., Ph. D., Boden Professor
of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford.

Treasurer — William H. Morley, 15. Serle Street,
Lincoln's Inn, London.

Hon. Secretary — Rev. W. Cureton, M. A., F. R. S.,
at the House of the Royal Asiatic Society, 14.
Grafton Street, Bond Street.

WORKS ALREADY PUBLISHED.

I. SYRIAC.

1. THEOPHANIA; or, Divine Manifestation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by EUSEBIUS, Bishop of CÆSAREEA. Edited, from an ancient Manuscript recently discovered, by Professor SAMUEL LEE, D. D.

II. ARABIC.

1. BOOK of RELIGIOUS and PHILOSOPHICAL SECTS. By MUHAMMAD AL-SHAHRĀSTĀNĪ. Parts I. and II., complete. Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM CURETON.

2. BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of ILLUSTRIOUS MEN, chiefly at the BEGINNING of ISLAMISM, Parts I.—VIII. By YAḤYA AL-NAWĀWĪ. Edited by Dr. FERDINAND WÜSTENFELD.

3. PILLAR of the CREED of the SUNNITES : being a Brief Exposition of their Principal Tenets. By HĀFĪDH-AL-DĪN ABŪL-BARAKĀT ABD-ALLĀH AL-NASAḤĪ. To which is subjoined a shorter Treatise of a similar Nature, by NAJĀM-AL-DĪN ABŪ HĀḤS UMĀR AL-NASAḤĪ. Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM CURETON.

III. SANSKRIT.

1. The SAMĀ-VEDĀ. Edited by the Rev. G. STEVENSON. Printed under the Superintendence of Professor H. H. WILSON.

2. The *DĀSA KUMĀRA CHARITA*. Edited by Professor H. H. WILSON.

IV. PERSIAN.

1. The *TREASURY OF SECRETS*, by SHAIKH NIZĀMĪ of GANJAH. Part I. containing the Text. Edited by N. BLAND, Esq.

THE AELFRIC SOCIETY.

“THE AELFRIC SOCIETY” was founded in 1842; for the publication of those Anglo-Saxon and other literary monuments, both civil and ecclesiastical, tending to illustrate the early state of England, which have either not yet been given to the world, or of which a more correct and convenient edition may be deemed desirable. The works are published in parts, so as to form when complete, uniform octavo volumes containing the Anglo-Saxon originals *with a translation*; and in considering the order of publication, the Council give attention in the first instance, to such works as have never yet been printed.

The Society takes its name from Aelfric or Alfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, — ob. 1006 — whose collection of Homilies and Grammar of the Latin have obtained for him a celebrity even in our own times.

The members of the Society are not to exceed 500, and each subscriber pays One Pound on Admission, besides One Pound annually. Any Member may compound for entrance and all annual subscriptions, by the payment of Twelve Pounds. There are seventeen members of Council, including a Director, and a Treasurer and Secretary. The

annual subscription is due at the 1st of January. There are Six Local Secretaries.

Letters, post paid, are to be addressed to the Secretary, William S. Thoms, Esq., care of Mr. Pickering, Bookseller, 117. Piccadilly.

A list of the works issued by the Aelfric Society, is given below,—there are many others of great Historic interest in progress, about three fourths of which have never yet been published.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere.

Director — Charles P. Cooper, Q. C., F. R. S.,
F. S. A.

Treasurer } William J. Thoms, F. S. A.
Secretary }

WORKS ISSUED BY THE AELFRIC SOCIETY.

FOR 1843—1846.

I. The HOMILIES of the ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH (AELFRIC).
Vol. I. Edited by BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., F. S. A.

II. The HOMILIES of the ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH (AELFRIC).
Vol. II. Edited by BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., F. S. A.

III. The POETRY of the CODEX VERCELLENSIS. Edited by
JOHN M. KEMBLE, Esq., M. A.

IV. The ANGLO-SAXON DIALOGUES of SOLOMON and SATURNUS, and ADRIAN and RITHEUS; with Introduction and Notes. Edited (from original MSS.) by JOHN M. KEMBLE, Esq., M. A.

THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

“THE CHETHAM SOCIETY” was instituted in 1843, for the purpose of publishing Archæological

Biographical, and Historical books, connected with the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Chester.

The centre of the Society geographically, is Manchester, but its books are not all printed there, some being "got up" in London, others in Edinburgh, &c., as the locality of the editors or other circumstances may require. It takes its name from Humphrey Chetham, the founder of a valuable charity in Manchester, who was christened 10th July, 1580, and died 20th September, 1653.

The Society is limited to three hundred and fifty members, who subscribe One Pound annually, due on the 1st of March. The applications for admission are always very numerous; and are in every case to be transmitted to the Secretary.

A list of the Works already issued by the Society is given below.

President — Edward Holme, M. D.

Vice-President — Rev. Canon Parkinson, B. D.,
Principal of St. Bees College, Cumberland.

Treasurer — William Langton, Esq.

Honorary Secretary — William Fleming, M. D.,
Broughton View, near Manchester.

WORKS ISSUED BY THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

FOR 1843—1844.

- I. BREBETON'S TRAVELS.
- II. THE CIVIL WAR TRACTS OF LANCASHIRE.
- III. CHESTER'S TRIUMPH, 1610.

FOR 1844—1845.

- IV. THE LIFE OF ADAM MARTINDALE.
- V. LANCASHIRE MEMORIALS OF THE REBELLION OF 1715.
- VI. POTTS'S DISCOVERIE OF WITCHES.

FOR 1845—1846.

VII. DR. JAMES'S ITER LANCASTRENSE.

VIII. Vol. I. GASTRELL'S NOTITIA—Cheshire.

IX. The NORRIS PAPERS.

THE SYDENHAM SOCIETY.

“THE SYDENHAM SOCIETY” was instituted 25th March, 1843, for the purpose of producing a Succession of Publications in medical literature, such as the following:— 1. Reprints of Standard English Works, which are rare or expensive; 2. Miscellaneous Selections from the Ancient, and from the earlier modern authors, reprinted or translated; 3. Digests of the works of old and voluminous authors, British and Foreign, with occasional biographical and bibliographical notices; 4. Translations of the Greek and Latin medical authors, and of works in the Arabic and other Eastern tongues*; 5. Translations of recent foreign works of merit; 6. Original works of merit, which might prove valuable as books of reference, but which would not otherwise be published. †

The Society takes its name from Thos. Sydenham, M. D.,—born 1624, died 1689,—a Physician so celebrated as to be called “the English Hippocrates.” It consists of an unlimited number of members, and the number of copies of any work corresponds to that of existing members. In May 1844, there were

* Accompanied, when it is thought desirable, by the original text.

† Such as Bibliographies, alphabetical and digested Indexes to voluminous periodical publications, &c.

1700, but in the next year there were 2084, and the books of the first year had to be reprinted to supply the additional demand for them. So numerous are the members now, and so highly appreciated are the volumes by the profession and by the public, that 2250 copies of some works are exhausted, and there are numerous unsuccessful applicants.*

The subscription is One Guinea annually, due on the 25th of March; to be paid to the Treasurer or other person appointed by him. There are a hundred and twelve Local Secretaries in the various towns of the United Kingdom, whose duties consist chiefly in transmitting the volumes to the Subscribers in their respective localities; and in making known the existence and objects of the Society.

A list of the works issued by the Society is given below.

President — J. A. Paris, M. D., President of the Royal College of Physicians.

Treasurer — Benjamin Grey Babington, M. D., F. R. S., 31. George Street, Hanover Square.

Secretary — James Risdon Bennett, M. D., 24. Finsbury Place.

Clerk — Mr. W. Pamplin, 45. Frith Street, Soho.

WORKS ISSUED BY THE SYDENHAM SOCIETY.

FOR 1843—1844.

I. THO. SYDENHAM M. D. OPERA ÆMNA. 8vo. pp. 667.

II. HECKER'S EPIDEMICS of the MIDDLE AGES; translated from the German. 8vo. pp. 380.

* Annual Report, read 1st May, 1846.

III. LOUIS on PHTHISIS; translated from the French. 8vo. pp. 571.

FOR 1844—1845.

IV. The WORKS of PAULUS ÆGINETA. From the Greek. Vol. I., pp. 683.

V. OBSERVATIONS ON ANEURISM. A Selection, pp. 524.

VI. SIMON'S ANIMAL CHEMISTRY. Vol. I. From the German, pp. 359. Plates.

FOR 1845—1846.

VII. SIMON'S ANIMAL CHEMISTRY. Vol. II., pp. 560. Plates.

VIII. HASSE'S PATHOLOGY. From the German, pp. 400.

IX. PAULUS ÆGINETA. Vol. II., pp. 511.

FOR 1846—1847.

X. The WORKS of WILLIAM HEWSON, F.R.S., pp. 360. Portrait and Plates.

XI. DUPUYTREN'S LECTURES ON INJURIES and DISEASES of BONES, pp. 500. From the French.

XII. The WORKS of WILLIAM HARVEY, M.D., pp. 624.

SPOTTISWOODE SOCIETY.

“THE SPOTTISWOODE SOCIETY” was instituted at Edinburgh on the 9th of June, 1843, for the revival and publication of the acknowledged works of the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Episcopal Church of Scotland; and rare authentic and curious MSS., Pamphlets, and other works, illustrative of the Civil and Ecclesiastical State of Scotland.

The Society takes its name from John Spottiswoode, the first duly consecrated Scottish Archbishop after the Reformation,—born 1566, died 1639,—and consists of about six hundred members. It has fifteen

Local Secretaries, and its business is transacted by a Council of forty-three gentlemen. The Subscription is One Pound per Annum.

A list of the works issued by the Society is given below.

President — The Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, A. M.,
F. R. S. E.

Vice-President — The Rev. John Boyle, B. C. L.

Treasurer — George A. Esson, Esq. 15. St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary — Robert Campbell, Esq., Advocate,
Edinburgh.

WORKS ISSUED BY THE SPOTTISWOODE SOCIETY.

I. Bishop KEITH'S HISTORY of the AFFAIRS of CHURCH and STATE in SCOTLAND, from the REFORMATION to 1568, with Life, &c. Vol. I.

1844

II. Bishop SAGE'S WORKS, with Life. Vol. I.

1844

III. The SPOTTISWOODE MISCELLANY. Vol. I.

1844

IV. Bishop KEITH'S HISTORY of the AFFAIRS of the CHURCH and STATE in SCOTLAND, &c. Vol. II.

1845

V. The FUNERAL SERMONS, ORATIONS, and EPITAPHS on the Right Rev. PATRICK FORBES, Bishop of ABERDEEN; from the only edition of 1635.

1845

VI. The SPOTTISWOODE MISCELLANY. Vol. II.

1845

VII. The CYPRIANIC AGE, and the VINDICATION of it. By Bishop SAGE.

1846

VIII. CONSIDERATIONES MODESTÆ et PACIFICÆ, &c. By the Right Rev. WILLIAM FORBES (first Bishop of Edinburgh). Vol. I. Original Translation.

1846

THE RAY SOCIETY.

“THE RAY SOCIETY” was instituted on the 2d of February, 1844; and has for its object the Promotion of Natural History, by the printing of original works in Zoology and Botany, of new editions of works of established merit, of rare tracts and MSS., and of translations and reprints of foreign works, which are generally inaccessible from the language in which they are written, or from the manner in which they have been published. In carrying out this object, the Society carefully avoid interfering with the interests of the book trade, or of Scientific Societies; for it is a special direction to the Council not to print anything that appears to them suitable to the transactions of established Societies, nor any work which a respectable publisher shall undertake to publish without charge to the author. The publication of a great national work, “*The British Nudibranchiate Mollusca*,” will probably cost the Society between two and three thousand pounds.

The Society takes its name from John Ray, — born 29th November, 1628, died 17th January, 1704, — one of the most distinguished cultivators of the branches of natural history, the promotion of which is the object of this Society.

The Members of the Society are unlimited in number, the Society printing every year as many

copies of each work as there are members. They are at present about 850. The annual Subscription is One Guinea, due on the 2d of February. The Council consists of twenty-one members, of whom at least a third have their stated residences in London, and there are fifty-nine Local Secretaries. The Anniversary of the Society is, for the sake of convenience, always held at the time and place of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. There is no law respecting compounding.

Letters, post paid, are to be addressed to one of the Secretaries, as given below.

A list of the works issued by the Ray Society is given below.

President — Professor Bell, F. R. S., F. L. S.

Treasurer — I. S. Bowerbank, F. R. S., F. L. S.,
3. Highbury Grove, Highbury.

Secretaries — G. Johnston, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E.,
Berwick upon Tweed; E. Lankester, M. D.,
F. R. S., F. L. S., 22. Old Burlington Street,
London.

WORKS ISSUED BY THE RAY SOCIETY.

1. REPORTS on the PROGRESS of ZOOLOGY and BOTANY, consisting of—

1. OBSERVATIONS on the STATE of ZOOLOGY in EUROPE, by CHARLES LUCIEN BUONAPARTE. Translated by HUGH E. STRICKLAND, Jun., M. A., F. G. S.

2. REPORT on the PROGRESS of VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, by Dr. H. F. LINK. Translated by E. LANKESTER, M. D., F. R. S.

3. REPORT on the PROGRESS of ZOOLOGY, for the YEAR 1842, by WAGNER and others. Translated by W. B. MACDONALD, B. A.

II. MEMORIALS of JOHN RAY; consisting of the Life of John Ray, by DERHAM; the Biographical Notice of Ray, by Baron CUVIER and M. DUPETIT THOURS, in the Biographie Universelle; Life of Ray, by Sir J. E. SMITH; the Itineraries of Ray, with Notes by Messrs. BABINGTON and YARBELL. Edited by E. LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S.

1844

III. Part I. A MONOGRAPH (with Coloured Drawings of every Specie) of the BRITISH NUDIBRANCHIATE MOLLUSCA, by MESSRS. ALDER and HANCOCK.

1844

IV. STEENSTRUP on the ALTERNATION of GENERATIONS. Translated from the German by GEORGE BUSK, F.R.C.S.

1845

V. A MONOGRAPH of the BRITISH NUDIBRANCHIATE MOLLUSCA, with 13 Coloured Illustrations in Lithotint. By MESSRS. ALDER and HANCOCK. Part II.

1845

VI. REPORTS and PAPERS on BOTANY, consisting of translations from the German:—

1. ZUCCARINI on the MORPHOLOGY of the CONIFERÆ, with 5 Plates. Translated by G. BUSK, F.R.C.S.
2. GRISEBACH REPORTS on the PROGRESS of GEOGRAPHICAL BOTANY for 1842, 1843, 1844. Translated by W. B. MACDONALD, B.A., and G. BUSK, F.R.C.S.
3. NÄGELI MEMOIR on the NUCLEI, FORMATION, and GROWTH of VEGETABLE CELLS. Translated by ARTHUR HENFREY, F.L.S.
4. LINK. REPORT on the PROGRESS of VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY for 1842—1843. Translated by J. HUDSON, B.M.

1845

VII. MEYEN'S GEOGRAPHY of PLANTS. Translated by MARGARET JOHNSTON.

1846

VIII. BURMEISTER on the ORGANISATION of TRILOBITES, with 6 Plates. Translated from the German and edited by Professors BELL and EDWARD FORBES.

1846

IX. ALDER and HANCOCK on the NUDIBRANCHIATE MOLLUSCA. Part III.

1846

THE WERNERIAN CLUB.

“ THE WERNERIAN CLUB ” was established in 1844, for the republication of Standard Works of Scientific Authors of old date. These will consist of (1) Modern editions of Standard Scientific authors of old date, with additions and notes in conformity with the views of modern Science; (2) Works by Modern authors, presented to and approved by the Club; (3) Miscellaneous Essays.

The Club takes its name from Werner, the nature of whose inquiries harmonised with those which the members propose to themselves. The Ordinary Members are limited to twenty-five, the Associates (who are not resident within thirty miles of London) to fifty, and the Honorary Members to Six. Members pay One Guinea each annually, and Associates Half a Guinea, due on the 15th of October. Every Member, ordinary and honorary, receives three copies of each publication, and every Associate one. In the case of this Society the books are not confined to the Members, but are *published* at fixed prices: and any one may become a Subscribing Member by paying Half a Guinea annually, and receiving one copy of each work.

No person is eligible either as a Member or Associate, who cannot produce satisfactory proof of qualification in some one or more departments of Natural History, or Natural Philosophy. No election can take place, if there be one dissentient voice.

President — C. J. B. Aldis, M. D. (*Physiology*),
46 B. Chester Square.

Treasurer and Director — Charles Moxon, Esq.
(*Min. and Geology*), Upper Clapton, London.

Secretary — B. W. Croker, Esq. (*Mineralogy*),
8. Hill Street, Knightsbridge.

Publisher and Agent — W. Ballière, 219. Regent
Street, London.

WORKS ALREADY ISSUED.

I. RAY'S WISDOM OF GOD MANIFESTED IN THE WORKS OF
CREATION. 1 vol.

THE CAVENDISH SOCIETY.

“THE CAVENDISH SOCIETY” was instituted in 1846, for the promotion of Chemical Science by the translation and publication of Valuable Works and Papers on Chemistry, not likely to be undertaken by ordinary Publishers. The general arrangements are, that all who concur in the object may become members, that a corresponding number of copies of each work will be printed, and that a subscription of One Guinea will be required from each, due on the 1st of January. Twenty-four Local Secretaries have been appointed, and a list of valuable works has been brought under the consideration of the Council, for publication.

President — Thomas Graham, Esq.

Treasurer — Henry Beaumont Leeson, M. D.,
St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark.

Honorary Secretaries — Robert Warington, Esq., Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars; George E. Day, M. D., 3. Southwick Street, Hyde Park.

THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY.

“THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY” was instituted on the 15th of December, 1846, for the purpose of printing for distribution among its Members the most rare and valuable Voyages, Travels, and Geographical Records, from an early period of exploratory enterprise, to the circumnavigation of Dampier.

The Society takes its name from Richard Hakluyt, a native of Yatton, Herefordshire, — born 1553, died 1616, — who was distinguished for his zeal and industry in collecting the history of British voyages and discoveries.

The annual Subscription is One Guinea, payable on the 1st of January in each year. Some of the works which the Society intends to bring to light are given below.

WORKS SUGGESTED FOR PUBLICATION.

(1) TRAVELS of CARPINI, RUBRUGIUS, MARCO POLO, &c. ; (2) NEGLECTED WORKS — volumes of the Missionaries Manrique and Veigl, Pyrard de Laval, Hakluyt, &c. ; (3) WORKS RECENTLY DISCOVERED — Travels of Abu Bekr and of Ibn Batutah; (4) UNPUBLISHED MSS. — Almeida's Ethiopia, Magalhaen's Voyage, &c.

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX,

CLASSIFYING THE SOCIETIES FROM THEIR OFFICIAL
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SUPPLEMENT
CONTAINING
THE PUBLICATIONS FROM 1847 TO 1853,
INCLUDING THOSE OF
ALL THE RECENTLY ESTABLISHED
LEARNED SOCIETIES
AND
PRINTING CLUBS.

SINCE the appearance of Hume's Work many important Societies have been instituted, while others have ceased to exist. An Appendix has, therefore, become necessary in order to note the changes which have occurred, and furnish an accurate list of the publications which have issued from the press, under their direction, from 1847 to the present period. It has not been thought necessary to record the names of the persons who preside over the chief offices of the different Societies, as in most instances they are annually elected, and their tenure of office expires at the close of each session.

SUPPLEMENT.

The value of a work of this nature is apparent. It is a guide book for the student who is anxious to identify himself with any of those institutions which science and literature have combined to form. It is a useful book of reference for the general reader, as it furnishes a complete record of their origin, object and progress, and illustrates the good effect that such associations can happily accomplish when guided by unanimity of thought and earnestness of purpose. For the importance of these Societies must not be under-rated. They tend to bring individuals together who have one common study and pursuit at heart ; they become the medium of communicating their discoveries and opinions to the public, and give that stimulus to learning which secures its success.

LEARNED SOCIETIES,

AND

PRINTING CLUBS.

ABBOTSFORD CLUB, (p. 254.)

The Buke of the Order of Knighthood, translated from the French, by Sir Gilbert Hay	1847
Sire Degarre, a Metrical Romance of the end of the 13th century	1849

ABERDEEN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (p. 193.)

AELFRIC SOCIETY, (p. 282.)

ST. ALBAN'S ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Founded 1845. Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d. *Hon.*
Sec.—R. T. COBBOLD, Esq. St. Albans.
Lowe, Description of the Roman Theatre of Verulam, 1848
Roman Sepulchral Remains, discovered in the Church-
yard of St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's by M. H.
Bloxam - - - - - 1849

The five Societies of St. Alban's, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford and York, formed a mutual association for the purpose of printing their proceedings conjointly in one volume, in order by this means to obtain a larger circulation of their papers and transactions, and greater economy in the publication. The first volume appeared last year under the title of Reports and Papers, &c. The Society of St. Alban's have since withdrawn from the Association.

ANGLIA CHRISTIANA SOCIETY.

Founded 1847 to publish such lives, letters and documents as pertain to our early Ecclesiastical History.

Chronicon Monasterii de Bello, 8vo.	1846
Giraldus Cambrensis de Instructione Principum	1846
Liber Eliensis. vol. 1.	

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, (p. 141.)

Chorographia, a survey of Newcastle, 1649, reprint, folio. 1813	
Archæologia Æliana, Vol. IV., Part I.	1846

ANTIQUARIAN ETCHING CLUB.

Formed with the view of rescuing from oblivion some mementos of those venerable works of our forefathers which by the antiquary are contemplated with peculiar interest, and which time, ignorance, and that destructive spirit of innovation are united for ever to obliterate.

Each member undertakes to produce in the course of the year, at least three etchings of objects such as have been

referred to, and receives in return a copy of the entire work. Subscribers may obtain the volumes by paying an annual amount.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Already published—Vol. I., 54 <i>plates</i> 1849	8	6
Vol. II., 67 <i>plates</i> 1850	10	0
Vol. III., 71 <i>plates</i> 1851	10	0
Vol. IV., 1852	10	0

Hon. Sec.—H. W. KING, Esq., 13, Cottage Grove, Bow Road.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, (p. 119.)

Journal, Vol. VIII., 8vo.	1852—3
Congress Winchester Book.	
Congress Gloucester Book.	
Reports of the Proceedings at Worcester and Canterbury were published by Mr. A. J. Dunken.	

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT
BRITAIN, (p. 121.)

26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, East.

Journal, Vol. VIII.	1852
The Winchester Volume: Memoirs, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Winchester and the County of Hants, communicated at the Meeting in	1845
The York Volume: Memoirs, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the county and city of York, com- municated at the Meeting of the Institute in	1846
The Norwich Volume, Memoirs, illustrative of the His- tory and Antiquities of the County of Norfolk and the City of Norwich, communicated at the Meeting in	1847

- The Lincoln Volume: Memoirs, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the County and City of Lincoln, communicated at the meeting of the Institute in 1848
- The Salisbury Volume: Memoirs, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Salisbury and the County of Wilts, communicated at the Meeting in . . . 1849
- The Oxford Volume: Memoirs communicated at the Meeting in 1850
- The Bristol Volume: Memoirs communicated at the Meeting at Bristol, in 1851
- The Newcastle Volume: Memoirs communicated at the Meeting in 1852
- A Folio Map and Memoir of the Watling Street, the chief line of Roman communication leading across the counties of Durham and Northumberland, from the River Swale to the Scotch Border, with enlarged Plans of the Stations and Camps, from a Survey made in the Years 1850 and 1851, by direction of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, on occasion of the Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- A Map of British and Roman Yorkshire: Compiled by Charles Newton, Esq., M.A.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Founded 1848. Annual Subscription, One Guinea.
Secretary—W. PAPWORTH, Esq., 14A, Great Marlborough Street.

Portions of a Dictionary of Architecture, with illustrations,
 in parts, imperial quarto . . . 1848—1851
 The Dictionary of Architecture, Part 1. . . . 1852

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Instituted 1847. Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d. *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. W. AIRY, Keysoe, Kimbolton.

ARCHITECTURAL COLLEGE OF THE FREEMASONS
OF THE CHURCH.

10 Carlisle Street, Soho.

This Society was established 1842, for the reformation of the whole practice of Architecture, and the revival of the architectural skill of the true Freemasons of the olden time. Chapter meetings were held monthly and Lectures delivered, several of which have been published.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF
LINCOLN.

Founded 1844. Annual Subscription, 10s. *Hon. Sec.*—
Rev. F. PYNDAR LOWE. Saltfleetby, Louth.

Description of St. Leonard's Church, Kirkstead, illustrations, folio, 1846

Anastatic Transfers of Monumental Brasses in Lincolnshire, in Parts

Annual Reports 1844—1849

A Paper read at the first Meeting by Sir C. Anderson, 8vo. 1844

Church Arrangement by Rev. — Eller, 8vo. 1845

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH-
DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Established 1844. Annual Subscription, 10s. *Hon. Sec.*—
Rev. T. JAMES, Theddingworth, Welford.

Report of the Papers read at the Stamford Meeting, with Account of the Excursion	1850
Annual Reports	1844—1848
Architectural Notices of the Churches of Northampton 1845—8	
Sepulchral Brasses of Northamptonshire, in Parts	1852

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Established 1842. Annual Subscription, 10s. *Hon. Secs.*—
W. H. DYKES, Esq., York.—REV. J. SHARP, Horbury, Wake-
field.

A Paper on Certain Sepulchral Effigies in South York- shire, by M. H. Bloxam	1850
---	------

ARUNDEL SOCIETY, OR SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE KNOWLEDGE OF ART.

This Society which takes its name from Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, in the reigns of James and Charles the First, who has been called “The father of *vertu* in England,” was instituted in 1849, and consists at present of about 700 members, subscribing annually a guinea each to the advancement of its objects. The purpose of the Society is to diffuse more widely, by means of suitable publications, a knowledge both of the history, and true principles, of Painting, Sculpture, and the higher forms of ornamental Design, to call attention to such masterpieces of the Arts as are unduly ne-

glected, and to secure some transcript or memorial of those which are perishing from illtreatment or decay. It is under the management of a Council of sixteen Members, who have hitherto caused to be executed, and issued annually to the subscribers, one or more engravings from frescoes of the early Tuscan school.

Vasari's Life of Fra Giovanni Angelico da Fiesole, translated by Aubrey Bezzi, and illustrated with original notes, and outlines from the principal works of the Painter, from the pencil of Mr. G. Scharf, . . . 1850

Six Engravings from the frescoes of FRA ANGELICO, in the Chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican, and one from a painting by GIOTTO, in the Arena Chapel at Padua

The Society has also brought out reduced copies of some of the Elgin marbles, executed by Mr. Cheverton's mechanical process. Plaster casts of these, as well as bronze electrotypes by Messrs. Elkington, are sold to the public by orders obtainable at the office of the Society at Messrs. Colnaghi's, 13, Pall Mall East.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD, (p. 152.)

ASSOCIATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND, (p. 199.)

Transactions

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES IN MEDICINE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, (p. 204.)

BANNATYNE CLUB, (p. 228.)

- The Works of John Knox, edited by D. Laing, Esq.,
2 vols. 8vo. 1846—8
- Liber S. Mariæ de Dryburgh, edited by J. Spottiswoode,
Esq. 1847
- Carte Monialium de Northberwic, Prioratus Cistercie,
C. Innes, Esq. 1847
- Liber Insule Missarum Abbacie, Can. Reg. B. V. et
S. J. de Inchaffery—registrum vetus 1847
- Two Ancient Records of the Bishopric of Caithness . 1848
- Historical Notes of Scottish Affairs, from MSS. of Sir J.
Lauder, 1661—1688. Edited by D. Laing, Esq.,
2 vols. 1848
- Registrum S. Mariæ de Neubotle, Abbacie Cistercie,
C. Innes, Esq. 1849
- Darien Papers, 1695—1700, edited by J. H. Burton, 1849
- Antiquities of the Parishes of Scotland, C. Innes, Esq.
vol. 1. 1850
- Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient
Scottish Seals, D. Laing, Esq. 1850
- Spotiswood—History of the Church of Scotland, 3 vols.
1847—1851
- A Collection of Original Letters relative to the Eccle-
siastical Affairs of Scotland, chiefly written by or
addressed to James VI., 2 vols. 1851
- Sculptured Monuments in Angusshire, by P. Chalmers, folio
- Papiers d'Etat inédits relatifs à l'Histoire de l'Ecosse au
XVI. Siècle, par Teulet, 2 vols. 1852
- Breviarium Aberdonense, 2 vols. 1852

BERKSHIRE ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1840. For the publication of the Historical,

Ecclesiastical, Genealogical and Topographical Remains of the County of Berks. The number of members was limited to 300, and the Annual Subscription, One Guinea.

- Original Letters, &c., relating to the Benefactions of
Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the County of
Berks. Edited by J. Bruce 1841
- The Unton Inventories, relating to Wadley and Faring-
don in 1596 and 1620. Edited by John Gough
Nichols 1841
- Chronicle of the Monastery of Abingdon, 1218—1304.
Edited by J. O. Halliwell 1844

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS CLUB, (p. 187.)

Transactions

BORDER MEDICAL SOCIETY, (p. 192.)

Transactions

BOTANICAL SOCIETY, (p. 111.)

The Herbarium is open to the inspection of members every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from ten to four o'clock.
London Catalogue of British Plants, third Edition. 1850

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (p. 182.)

Transactions.

Catalogue of British Plants 1851

BRISTOL PHILOSOPHIC AND LITERARY SOCIETY,
(p. 151.)

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Founded 1841. *Hon. Sec.*—Rev. J. CARTER, College Green, Bristol.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION, (p. 129.)

MEETINGS.

18. Swansea, 9th August, 1848—Marquis of Northampton.
 19. Birmingham, 12th Sept. 1849—Rev. Dr. Robinson.
 20. Edinburgh, 31st July, 1850—Sir David Brewster.
 21. Ipswich, 2nd July, 1851—G. B. Airy, Esq.
 22. Belfast, 1st September, 1852—Col. Sabine.
- Reports of Proceedings at Meetings, 20 vols.
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Commentary on the Prophecies of Daniel, 2 vols.

The series, when complete, will form 56 volumes, and will be finished in 1856.

 CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,

(p. 164.)

Archæologia Cambrensis, published quarterly. No. XII.

New Series. October, 1852.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, (p. 163.)

PUBLICATIONS.

Catalogue of the Original Library of St. Catharine's Hall. By Rev. Professor Corrie, 4to.	1840
Abbreviata Cronica, 1377—1469. Edited by Rev. J. Smith, 4to.	1840
Account of the Consecration of Archbishop Parker. Edited by Rev. J. Goodwin 4to.	1841
Application of Heraldry to Collegiate Antiquities. By H. A. Woodham, 2 parts, 4to.	1841
Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. and Scarce Books in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge. By Rev. M. Cowie, 2 parts, 4to.	1843
Description of the Sextry Barn at Ely. By Professor Willis, 4to.	1843
Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages. By Professor Willis, 4to.	1844
Roman Remains, &c., at Shefford. By Sir H. Dryden 4to.	1845
Specimens of College Plate. By Rev. J. Smith, 4to.	1845
Roman British Remains. By Prof. Henslow, 4to.	1846
Evangelia Augustini Gregoriana. By Rev. J. Goodwin 4to.	1847
Miscellaneous Communications, 4to.	1847
St. Catharine of Alexandria. By Rev. C. Hardwick, 4to.	1849
Anglo Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica, By C. W. Goodwin, 8vo.	1851
Fragment of a Greco-Egyptian Work upon Magic. By C. W. Goodwin, 8vo.	1852
Report and Communications made to the Society, 2 Nos. 8vo.	1851—1852

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Instituted 1846. *Secretaries*—G. WAYTE, Esq., King's College, G. A. LOWNDES, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (p. 134.)
Transactions, Vol. IX. Part II. 4to. . . . 1851

CAMDEN SOCIETY, (p. 256.)

1847.

Services and Charges of Lord Grey of Wilton. Edited by Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart.

Diary of Walter Yonge, 1604—1628. Edited by G. Roberts.

Diary of Henry Machyn, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, 1550—1563. Edited by J. G. Nichols.

1848.

Obituary by Richard Smyth, 1673—1674. Edited by Sir H. Ellis.

Certain Considerations upon the Government of England. By Sir Roger Twysden. Edited by J. M. Kemble.

Visitation of the County of Huntingdon, under the authority of W. Camden, by his deputy, Nicholas Charles. Edited by Sir H. Ellis.

1849.

Letters of Queen Elizabeth and James VI. of Scotland. Edited by J. Bruce.

Chronicon Petroburgense. Edited by T. Stapleton.
 Chronicle of Queen Jane, and of two years of Queen
 Mary, and especially of the Rebellion of Sir T.
 Wyatt, written by a resident in the Tower of London.
 Edited by J. G. NICHOLS.

1850.

G. Mapes de Nugis Curialium. Edited by T. Wright.
 Wills and Inventories, from Registers of the Commis-
 sary of Bury St. Edmunds and the Archdeacon of
 Sudbury. Edited by S. Tymms.
 The Pylgrimage of Sir R. Guylforde to the Holy Land,
 1506. Edited by Sir H. Ellis.

1851.

Expenses of the Secret Services of Charles II. and
 James II. Edited by J. Y. Akerman.
 Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London. Edited by J.
 G. Nichols.
 Promptorium Parvulorum, vol. II. Edited by Albert Way.

 CAVENDISH SOCIETY, (p. 293.)

Chemical Reports and Memoirs. Edited by T. Graham 1848
 Handbook of Chemistry. By Leopold Gmelin. Trans-
 lated by H. Watts, 7 vols. . . . 1848—1852
 Life and Works of Cavendish. By Dr. G. Wilson, 1849
 Physiological Chemistry. By Professor Lehmann.
 Translated by G. E. Day, Vol. II. . . . 1852
 Dr. Otto Funke's Atlas of plates relating to Physiological
 Chemistry.

 CAXTON SOCIETY.

Instituted for the publication of Chronicles and other

writings hitherto unpublished, illustrative of the history and miscellaneous literature of the middle ages.

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Gaimer's (Geoffrey) Anglo-Norman Metrical Chronicle *of the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. Printed for the first time entire, With Appendix containing the Lay of Havelock the Dane, the Legend of Ernulph, and Life of Hereward the Saxon, Edited by T. Wright, F. S. A.

La Révolte du Comte de Warwick contre le Roi Edouard IV. Now first printed from a MS. at Ghent; to which is added a French Letter, concerning Lady Jane Grey and Queen Mary, from a MS. at Bruges. Edited by Dr. Giles.

Walteri Abbatis Dervensis Epistolæ. Now first printed from a MS. in St. John's College, Cambridge. By C. Messiter.

Benedicti Abbatis Petriburgensis de Vita et Miraculis St. Thomæ Cantuar. Now first printed, from MSS. at Paris and Lambeth. By Dr. Giles.

Galfridi le Baker de Swinbroke Chronicon Angliæ temp. Edward II. et III. Now first printed by Dr. Giles.

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 An excellent Museum has recently been opened at Taunton.
 Proceedings 1849—50—51.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY, (p. 123.)

- Original Papers, Vol. 1. Part 2, 1850
 Lithographed Hieroglyphic Inscriptions, folio No. 1.
 Oriental Cylinders, No. 1.—5.
 Reports of the Correspondence and Papers read at the
 General Meetings. 1844-1852
-

TWEEDSIDE SOCIETY, KELSO. (p. 189.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Established 1828. These Meetings are held once a fortnight, on Thursday Evening at half-past Six, for the reading

and discussion of papers on subjects connected with Medicine. The Society have a Select Library, an Herbarium containing about 15000 exotic and indigenous species arranged according to the natural system, and an Osteological Museum. To these has lately been added a Materia Medica collection presented by Dr. Alexander Tweedie.

VERULAM SOCIETY.

Established for the publication of cheap Law Reports.
 Reports, &c. on cases 1846—1847

WERNERIAN SOCIETY, EDINBURGH, (p. 175.)
 Memoirs.

WERNERIAN CLUB. (p. 292.)

An Essay on the Natural System.
 Werner's External Characters of Minerals.
 Pliny's Natural History. vol. 3.
 Swammerdam's Biblia Naturæ.
 Ray's Miscellaneous Discourses.

WORCESTERSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, (p. 156.)

WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY.

The Meetings are held at 44, Sloane Street, on the First and Third Fridays in every Month, from October to May, at

Eight p.m. The Anniversary Meeting is in April. Members are admitted by ballot. Entrance fee One Guinea. Annual Subscription One Guinea. The Library and Reading Room are open daily from Ten in the Morning, till Ten in the Evening. Students are admitted as associate Members, on payment of an Annual Subscription of half a Guinea.

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WODROW SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.

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- Robert Bruce's Sermons, from the Edition of 1590 and
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- W. Scot, Apologetical Narration of the Government
of the Kirk of Scotland since the Reformation. Edited
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- Wodrow Society Miscellany 1844
- Knox, History of the Reformation, 2 vols. . 1846—1847
- Blair's Life. Edited by Dr. M'Crie. 1847
- Ferne and Melville's Commentary on the Romans.
Edited by Rev. Dr. Alexander. 1847
- Knox's Works. Edited by D. Laing. (*In the press.*)

WARWICKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Instituted, 1839, *Hon. Sec.* G. R. PORTAL, Esq., Christ Church, Oxford.

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YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN CLUB.

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ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, (p. 104.)

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